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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 33 BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7. 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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WE SUPPLY
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Feb	MACEDONIA x		11 039
16th ,,	MALWA §		10 941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16 2 7
1st March	MANTUA		10,102
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7 622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOOLTAN @	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th Apr.	HALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,039
3rd May	DELTA	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,355
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA	NARKUNDA*	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
8th Feb.	Dalgoma ‡	5,860
22nd ,,	Morvada	8,198
7th March	Mandala	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana	8,600
4th April	Mancla	8,303
18th ,,	Matiana	8,965
2nd May.	Domsla	8,441
23rd ,,	Mashobra	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th Feb.	Obra*	5,462
10th ,,	Ula*	5,319
20th ,,	Jeypore*	5,318
22nd ,,	China	7,952
23rd ,,	Sicilia x	6,813
25th ,,	Lahore *	5,252
8th March	Dogra	5,138
15th ,,	Mirzapore	6,715
18th ,,	Soudan †	6,695
30th ,,	Alipore	5,273
24th April	Sicilia †	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
7th Feb ..	BARJORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 10 a. m.
8th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via K'chi.
9th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
11th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
20th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Pcs 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

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N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	7th Feb
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	6898	28th Jan	12th ,,
Moji Maru	U. Oawa	6775	14thFeb.	28th ,,
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	5803	26th ,,	13thMarch
Bengal Maru	T. Takechi	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	360	210	158	105	64
Hongkong	480	270	205	135	103
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	123
Kobe	612	380	285	190	158

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
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(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	K. Hirano	5823	19th ,,	23th Jan.
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	26th ,,	9th Feb.
Ryokai Maru	S. Murata	4596	26th ,,	8th ,,
Himalaya Maru	Y. Fujita	5228	9th Feb.	20th ,,
Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	1st Mar.	12th Mar.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara	7772	12th ,,	26th ,,

For particular apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
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40, Churchgate Street.
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Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipon	Sangon
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5.
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Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Saving Bank, Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
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Branch ..... Ahmedabad
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THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 2,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISH 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace on occupation is out.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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FORD CARS OR LORRIES
GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
PRICES REDUCED.
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Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/5-
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Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/12
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Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
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ESTABLISHED :—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY
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Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SMART TYPIST to work during Office Hours, as a General Clerk. Apply stating salary to Box No. 27 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9696

WANTED.—AGENTS and CANVASSERS for the popular and powerful English weekly. Fair terms. Apply to THE MANAGER, THE ONWARD OFFICE, AMRITSAR.
A R9687

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS in Bombay and SUB-AGENTS throughout the Bombay Presidency, Berar, C. P. etc. for strong British Offices. Apply stating experience and details of business to MEYER NISSIM & CO., 101, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A R9626

LEADING DAILIES require services of diligent, trustworthy and experienced PRINTERS and PRESSMEN. Those having first-class and up-to-date training in a Newspaper with good command over English and Gujrati need only apply to Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9691

WANTED.—A whole time DEVELOPMENT OFFICER for the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Federation (Development branch). The qualifications required for the post are as follows:—(1.) He must have a good command over the English language and ability to edit a Co-operative Journal. (2.) He must be well up in Economics and allied subjects. (3.) He must have organising ability and capacity for Co-operative propaganda work. (4.) Pay Rs. 300-25-750. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 28th February, 1924. REGISTRAR, Co-operative Societies, B. and O. Patna.
A 18825

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—SERVICE by Young Hindu, good experience of Railway Service. Holds good testimonials. Willing to go abroad. Apply Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9684

AN experienced Typist and General Clerk wants an EMPLOYMENT. Please apply to Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9689

A young educated man, experienced in office routine, knowing Type, desires work between 6 and 10 in the evening on small remuneration in any capacity. Please write Box No. 23, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9692

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TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

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C R9638

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C R9671

TO LET.—Very large entire second floor of central and commodious premises at 119, Medows Street, Fort, over Mehta and Co., Auctioneers for office use. Rent Rs. 250. Apply MEHTA & CO.
C 18846

PANCHGANI AKBAR VILLA—Excellent situation. Apply PROPRIETRESS, Akbar Villa Panchgani.
C R9638

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

THREE BIG SHOPS to be let convenient for Motor Show Rooms and Motor Accessories Merchants in Raval Buildings, Lamington Road.
JA R9583

FOR SALE.—One FORD TOURING CAR, perfect running order. Price Rs. 950. Apply Box No. 26, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R9695

FOR SALE—CHEVROLETTE CAR, 5 seater 1921 model in perfect condition. Recently overhauled and repainted. New Hood. Bargain Rs. 1,500 for immediate sale. Apply Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 18848

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L 18843

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INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, E.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enroiment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
TH

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

ELECTRIC PLANT FOR SALE—1. Bellis and Morcom's 450 B.H.P., two Crank compound ENGINE, 375 R. P. M. coupled direct to Westinghouse Co.'s 300 K.W., A. C. Generator, three phase, 50 periods, voltage, suitable to operate 250 Volt Motors, made in 1908. 22 A. C. Motors 1½ B. H. P. to 200 B.H.P., suitable for the above voltage. 2 D. C. Motors 55 and 70 B. H. P., suitable for 220 Volts circuits. 5 D. C. Generators 1.3, 3, 18, 35, and 45 K. W., Suitable for 220 Volts circuits. The above plant can be seen at the Swadeshi Mills Kurla and details obtained from the Mill Manager. TATA SONS, Ld., Agents, The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.
K 18808

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO LEND RS. FIFTEEN LACS on landed property or jewellery. Brokers should not trouble. Apply Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9693

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LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO THE SICK.

HAKIM AMJADALLY KHAN of Delhi Specialist in treating patients of long standing, in diseases of women, eyes and in diabetes has recently arrived. Consultation second floor Umerkhadi Post Office, Sandhurst Road.
P R9665

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

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The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
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Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418.
TH

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cement
TRIAL SOLICITED.
For Government Tests & other particulars
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79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
Motilal Hirabhai's Market,
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

WANTED by European Engineering and Import Firm of influence, SOLE SELLING AGENCIES for best quality goods of Indian manufacture. Will push good articles along with their other regular lines. Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 18823

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY, White and Yellow, in 2 lb. tins, at Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2 Thinshelled Walnuts, 10 and 5 lb. baskets, at Rs. 4 and Rs 2-4. Free delivery by post —HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T R9670

FOR SALE—A few pounds of HAND-SPUN Yarn manufactured locally. Samples on application. BHASKAR, c/o Postmaster, Kandhwa.
T R9697

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WVG. CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, which was to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Sleater Road, Grant Road; Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1924 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) will be held at the Office of the undersigned instead, viz., at 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, at the same time and on the same date, owing to the strike of Mill Hands prevailing in the area where the Registered Office of the Company is situate, for the purposes following namely:—

To receive and consider the Annual Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st March 1923, and the reports of the Manager and Auditors thereon, to elect Auditors and to transact the other Ordinary business of the Company."

D. M. WADIA,
Manager.

Appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 5372 of 1921 of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Wvg. Coy., Ltd.
C18793

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPG., & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Jivraj Baloo Spg. and Wvg. Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Slater Road Grant Road, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purposes following namely:—

To receive and consider the annual statement of accounts and Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st March, 1923 and the reports of the Managers and Auditors thereon, to elect Auditors and to transact the other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and the Register of members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st February to 15th February, 1924 both days inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1924.
D. M. WADIA,
Manager appointed by the
High Court in Suit No. 5372 of 1921.
C18697

WANTED.

A SECRETARY and CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER for the Nagpur Municipal Committee on Rs. 400-20-600 with a Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 50. The post is Pensionable.

Applications stating nationality, age, qualifications and previous administrative experience, with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 23rd February, 1924.

The selected Candidate will have to serve for one year on probation. If confirmed he will have to enter into an agreement with the Committee for 3 years.

M. R. CHOLKAR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
Nagpur City 4th Feb. 1924.
C18840

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL BOARD BAREILLY desires to introduce electric light in the city required for 22 miles out of 60 miles of road within Municipal limits at present each lamp at a distance of 50 yards. Firms who desire to take contract for this work may apply to the Executive Officer Municipal Board Bareilly upto 15th March, 1924. Terms and other particulars will be settled by communications or personal interview. The Municipal Board will not undertake the selling of shares or starting the Company.

SECRETARY,
City Improvement
Municipal Board Bareilly.
C18763

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and should be submitted to the Undersigned in sealed covers Superscribed "Chimney" for the dismantling and removal of materials recovered from the abandoned stone masonry chimney in the B.B. & C.I. Railway Stores Yard at Mahaluxmi. Material to become the property of successful tenderer.

Copies of plans and conditions can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned daily between 1 and 4 p.m.

Latest date of submission of tenders 20th February 1924.

A deposit of Rs. 50 is required with the tender as earnest money which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. The successful tenderer's deposit money will be returned after close of the work.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

(Sd.) W. J. MOORE,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Division.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Elphinstone Road February 1924.
C18885

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the supply of coal for Cawnpore Water Works, during 1924-25. The tenderers are requested to observe the following conditions very carefully in submitting their tenders:—

(1) The Board will accept ONLY 1ST CLASS COAL.
(2) Tenders to be sent by Colliery proprietors and Managing Agents only. Tender forms may be obtained from the Municipal Office on payment of Rs. and they will not be supplied to any middleman.
(3) The basis of quotations should be delivery at Municipal siding Railway weight being accepted.
(4) Sample wagons will be obtained only from selected tenderers.
(5) Tenders to be submitted by the 21st February, 1924.
(6) The quantity to be tendered for is 5000 tons more or less.
(7) Earnest money of Rs. 500 in cash to be deposited with the tender.
(8) Security of Rs. 5,000 will have to be deposited by the successful tenderer.
(9) The successful tenderer shall have to sign the contract within 15 days of the Board's acceptance of his tender failing which the earnest money will be forfeited and the contract cancelled.
(10) All tenders marked "Tender for Coal" should be addressed to the Chairman Municipal Board, Cawnpore and should reach him on or before the 21st February, 1924.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected.

(Sd.) DWARKA PRASAD SINGH,
Executive Officer,
Municipal Board, Cawnpore.
C18847

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HASSANALLY MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJI PEERBHOY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 30 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 19, New No. 130, Old Survey No. 131, New Survey No. 3059 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1943, Street No. 292-294 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Dadiseth Agiary Road and by the property of Manakbai widow of Chunilal Chhotalal, on or towards the West and South by the property of Sarupchand Hukamchand and on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1924.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18845

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 413! of 1921.

JYAMBAI, widow of Abdul Kadar Jiwanbhai Dawoodjibhai and Ors. ..... Plaintiffs

v/s.

VAZIRBAI DAWOODJIBHAI TYABJI and Others. ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the consent decree and decretal order of reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th of April, 1923, and consent Judge's Order, dated the 20th day of December, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court on THURSDAY, the 7th day of February, 1924, at the hour of half past four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street and Gajjar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 267 3/9 square yards or thereabouts whereof 40½ square yards appear to be sanadi land and the rest appears to be of the quit and ground Rent tenure and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old No. nil New Nos. 7930 and 7931, Old Survey No. nil and New Survey Nos. 4593 and 4592 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6868 and 7984, Street Nos. 91-93 and 870-91, all which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Public Road called Gajjar Street, on or towards the South by the property of Esmailji Currimji Topiwalla, on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhusein Kaderbhai Jarwalla and on or towards the West by the Public Street named Dhaboo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs and defendants 1, 7 to 11 and 16 to 22 at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18865

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Shamrao Ganpatrao Date, of Bombay, Somavansha Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, retired. ..... Deceased.

LAXMIBAI, widow of Shamrao Ganpatrao Date, of Bombay, Somavansha Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN GRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-eight day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine-hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of January, 1924.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18842

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and colored piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred mail coach.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler horse quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 French Vinot, 4 cylinder, 5 seater 12-14. H. P. nearly new in perfect running order.

On SUNDAY, the 10th day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sea Side" Sassoon Dock Road next to Jairaz House Middle Colaba.

Very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans blackwood open carved furniture, cottage piano, ice box, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old Chinaware, wall and table clocks, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass door books and silver cases, revolving book stands, hat stand reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Property of Mrs. M. McKenzie and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Bhawanidas Narotamdas and on account and at the risk of the Estate of the Mortgagor Mr. Nazerally Samsudin an Insolvent. Messrs BENNETT & CO. will this day THURSDAY the 7th Inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land (now made freehold) being plot No. 7 admeasuring about 1168 square yards of which about 88 square yards have since been acquired by the Municipality (and being a portion of all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land divided into 7 plots, admeasuring in all 6399 square yards or thereabouts) situate at Malabar Hill Walkeshwar Road and registered in the books of the Collector of Tax Revenue under Old No. 3231 and New No. 2128 Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 2/7293 and in the books of Municipality under D Ward No. 2490 (A) and Street No. 433A. together with the buildings now erected and standing thereon bounded on the East by the property of Ramdas Dossa, on the West by the property leased to Shaik Adam Abdali, on the North by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy and on the South by Walkeshwar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Parel, Tank Road opposite Old Government House Gate.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of Ideal Transport Co. Ltd. (in liquidation) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY the 14th Inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their office rooms No. 120, Apollo Stree, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of Government Sanad land or ground containing by admeasurement 8903.82 square yards situate at Parel Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay fronting the Government House in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A/14477, New Survey No. 2/2466 Cadestral Survey No. 661 of Parel Sewri Division together with the dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'F' Ward Nos. 2524, 2525, 2526 (1) 2526, 2526 (2) and 2526 (3) Street Nos. 1218, 1219 1220 (A) and 1220 (B) and bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by property of Bhagwandas Bhagla on the South partly by the property of Haji Jakeria Haji Mahomed and partly by the property of Motiram Moreshwar Talpade on the East by the property of Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar and on the West by a Public Road called Parel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Motichand and Devidas Solicitors, to the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 7th February, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, PORCELAIN AND PLATEDWARE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 3rd flat of Lamington Road, Police Station, opposite Topiwala's Chawl, Grant Road, very valuable household furniture etc., comprising dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plateware, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite, marble top tables, teapoys, hall cabinets, flower vases, rich carpets, pictures, bedsteads mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, Oliver typewriter No. 9, etc., etc.

The property of J. Power Esq., of Bombay Police, proceeding home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th February, 1924

COMING
NEXT SATURDAY
MAJESTIC FILM CO'S
First Gigantic Historical Production
VEER DURGADAS
A Story of Ancient Chivalry and Heroism.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WILDERNESS ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Rustomji Nusserwanji Mehta and Khan Bahadur Jacob Bapuji Israil the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of May 1921 and made between Narandas Purshotamdas Kapadia of the one part and the said Rustomji Nusserwanji Mehta and Khan Bahadur Jacob Bapuji Israil of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th day of February 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and Tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Wilderness Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6120 square yards or thereabouts or be the same or little more or less ans registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140 New Survey No. 2/7138 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 104 but now under D Ward No. 3286 and Street No. 2 and and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East formerly by the Wilderness Road and now by the property of Dossabhoy Maneckji Wadia, on or towards the West formerly by the said Wilderness Road and now partly by the property of Darasha Bomanji Dubash and partly by a passage leading to Nepean Sea Road on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to the late Jiwaji Maneckji and now by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to the late Jiwaji Maneckji and now by the property of Darashaw Bomanji Dubash and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES GERMAN SILVER ALPACCA CUPS AND SAUCERS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Shah Tulsidas Nagrotamdas, German Silver Merchants Bhuleshwar, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 11th February 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

25 Cases German Silver Alpacca Cups and Saucers.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th Feb. 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

Telephone No. 25152.

An Auction sale of very rich valuable made to order household Dining, Drawing and Bed room furniture by Robert, Benjamin and others, also one set of Jacobian pattern Dining room furniture, real folly China breakfast set by Harrods Ltd. London, Whiteaways Chesterfield suite, Cabinet gramophones, Cottage piano, rich glass crockery and platedware, etc., at Jar Villa, Wodehouse Road, on SUNDAY, the 10th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from P. H. J Rustomji, Bar.-at-Law and others, Messrs. MISTRY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above address highly polish made to order furniture, also one complete set of Jacobian pattern Dining room furniture, such as Round and Oval shape Dining tables, arm and armless chairs rich carved sideboard, very rich leather and tapestry lined Chesterfield suites by Whiteaways, one pair large corner cabinets, Robert pattern cabinets, silver show cases, music teapoys, rich carved mahoganised lady's and roll top writing tables, cottage piano, gramophone, palmstands, double mirror and panelled almirah, lady's dressing chival glass and chest of drawers, single and double iron beds, marble top table, rich glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware and ornaments, etc.,

MISTRY AND Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 280 CWTS. TRISEC MILD STEEL BARS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the office concerned at the Hamilton House at the foot of the Railway Bridge at Mazagon.

About 280 cwts. Trisec Mild Steel Bars, diameter 1 1/4, 1 3/8 and 1 3/4 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 26 TONS SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY the 7th February 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Sitaram Shroff at his Jatha, opposite Sonapur at Tank Bunder and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Uderam Premsukh Devda.

About 26 Tons Scantlings size 3 to 5 and mixed sizes.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

No. 73, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 43 BALES FANCY CHADDARS OF BOMANJI PETIT MILL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Mulji Jetha Market, near Champa Gulley, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Thacker Jethabhai Meghji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Morarji Hormusji:—

43 bales Fancy Chaddars No. 67 of each bale containing 150, of 3 lbs. and 5½ yards of the Bomanji Petit Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE GERMAN MAKE GROTOS CAR AND ONE S. B. CAR.
HIGH COURT.
(O. O. C. J.)

Suit No. 1330 of 1923.

The Crescent Automobile & Co. ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Abdulla Hamithbhoy ..... Defendant.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs' Company, now in Voluntary Liquidation and pursuant to the Chamber Judge's order made on the 21st day of September, 1923, sell by Public Auction the following Cars on TUESDAY, the 12th February, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Ambewadi, Opposite Majestic Cinema, Girgaum Tram Junction:—

PARTICULARS OF THE CARS.

1 Grotos Car, German make, four cylinders Eiseman, magneto, seven seater, touring body, carbide head lights, red colour of the body, engine number 4956.

1 S. B. Car running on Batteries, with one trailer, with two extra batteries.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMA

TO-NIGHT.
9th and 10th Chapters of
PLUNDER
The most sensational serial ever shown in Bombay.
Starring The world famous beauty
PEARL WHITE
ALSO
SNUB POLLARD
In another new Comedy in 2 reels
Bombay's favourite Comedian.
THE FINEST PROGRAMME IN TOWN.
TIME—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30, Daily.
Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays
Matinee 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
Saturday 9th Feb. 1924 at 9 p.m (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Monday 11th Feb. 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

COMING
NEXT SATURDAY
MAJESTIC FILM CO'S
First Gigantic Historical Production
VEER DURGADAS
A Story of Ancient Chivalry and Heroism
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.

TO-DAY BARGAIN PRICE MATINEE AT 6-30 P. M.
AND AT 9-30 P. M. USUAL PRICES.
ROBERT BORES VARIETY COMPANY.

Empire Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
"MY LADY'S DRESS"
Featuring
GLADYS COOPER.

Empress Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
"MONNA VANNA"
Featuring Miss
LEE PARRY.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

GIRGAUM.
At the request of our patrons one Week more.
NATIONAL FILM Co's
Historical Masterpiece
KARAN GHELO.
The Life story of the Last Rajput King of Gujrat.
NEXT WEEK
THE MAJESTIC FILM Co.'s
first historical picture
VEER DURGADAS.

LAST WEEK.

GRAND ATTRACTION
From Wednesday 6th February, 1924.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
Thursday, 7th February, 1924,
At 9-30 p.m.
Karlekar's Grand Circus
Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.
Big Success Big Success
BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY.

MATINEES,
Wed. Sat. & Sunday at 5 p.m.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Popular Prices.

Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager

IMPERIAL

To-Night
Presents
Pathe Serial
Four popular and favourite Stars.
in
"HIDDEN HAND"
Featuring

Doris Kenon		Arline Pretty	
Second Week		4,	Episodes
4th,	Episode.	False	Locket
5th,	,,	Air	Lock
6th,	,,	Flower	Death
7th,	,,	Fire	Trap

PATHE GAZETTE
Daily, 5-15, 7, 8 45. and 10-30, p. m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30, P. M.
Special Charity Show on 5th February
Tuesday at 3-15 and 5, p. m.
Indian Drama
KALA—NAG
(Kohinoor Photo-Play)
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 6.

Gandara, Smith, Java.
Jalapalaka, Robats, Rangoon.
Sicilia, Miller, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 6.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barjora, Samuel, Busreh.
Shunko Maru, Nieri, Kobe.
Genoa Maru, Ogawa, Kobe.
Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gandara, 3190 tons, Captain B Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a general cargo and sugar.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalapalaka, 2630 tons, Captain J Robats, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Sicilia, 4172 tons, Captain E C Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain W Samuel, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shunko Maru:—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru, 5027 tons, Captain K Nieri, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Genoa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru, 4894 tons, Captain K Ogawa, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, February 6.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Khandala 3269, J/2 M M & Co.
2 Malwa, 5904, London 16-2, M M & Co.
3 Circassia 4327, L'pool 12/2, Graham & Co
Morvada 5120, K chi 9/2 M M and Co.
5 Piave 4634, N.F. Graham & Co.
7 City of Nagpur, 6289, Karachi 8-2 K N S Co
8 Sado Maru 3627, Japan, N F N Y Kaisha
10 Cheriston, 3055, Dunkirk, 8/2, Graham and Co.
11 Ct Yokohama 5720 K'chi 18/2 K W and Co.
12 Okenfels 4681, K'chi 11/2 Graham & Co.
13 Neffron 5986 N F, 3101, Vol. Bros.
14 Genova, 4207 Genova, 15-2 M Italiana.
17 Reubens 2576, Genoa, N F Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Ryokai Maru, 2864, Kobe, 10-2, O S Kaisha.
3 Barjora 1908, P. Gulf 7/2 M M & Co.
6 Obra 3521 Kobe, 7/2, M M and Co.
1/ & 11 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe, 10/2 O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunko Maru, 5027, Japan, 5/2, O S Kaisha.
N Ula, 3428, Japan, 10/2 M M & Co.
P Genoa Maru 5001 Kobe, 7/2 N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS

Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agents P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta, due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia, due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea, due about 16th May Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana, due about 10th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Mangla due about 15th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala due about 10th Feebruary, Agent B I S N Co.
Matiana due about 29th February Ageet B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 8th February, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Catalia due about 24th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Kenneth due about 23rd February, Agent J F Co.
Clan Sinclair due about 11th February, Agent J F Co.
Croxteth Hall due about 15th February Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 22nd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan Mackinlay due about 28th February, Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartenfels due about 9th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Neidenfels due about 12th February Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tannenfels due about 20th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 12th March Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streetfkerk due about 15th February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkerk due about 8th March Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 28th March Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Overe due about 15th February Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brenta due about 15th February, Agent L T Co.
Silvio Pellico due about 11th February, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th February, Agent L T Co.
Nippon due about 25th February Agent L Y Co.
Gerania due about 15th March Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th March Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castelporziano due about 21st February Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 5th March Agent M Italiana.
Capodemonte due about 22nd March Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Romeo due about 10th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Manchester Exchange due about 23rd February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lahore due about 15th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 17th February, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Himalaya Maru due about 11th February, Agent O S K.
Hakodate Maru due about 24th February Agent N Y K.
Moji Maru due about 14th February Agent N Y K.
Alpe Maru due about 1st March Agent O S K.
Andes Maru due about 12th March Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 5th February Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 6th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co
Karoa due about 10th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.
Koranna due about 15th February Agent F F Campbell Co.
Karapara due about 8th March Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 6.

S S Dalgoma for London:—700 cwts groundnuts oil cakes, M Somjee; 3 bales woollen carpets, A Azizulla and Co; 22 bales bristles, American Importing Co; 52 bundles woollen carpets, 8 bundles lamb skin for fur, 7 packages fox skin, 10 bundles fox skin, H A Ebarhim and Co; 36 bales cow hides tanned, Ladhabhoy Tharia; 6 cwts Indian mica slabs, Lyon Lord and Co; 7 bales goat and sheep skin, 8 bales cow hides, V Madhavji and Sons; 5 cases models of railway carriages, 5 cases glass cases and stands, 1 case N S specimens crocodiles heads and backs, Coutts and Co; 16 bales cow hides, cow hides, Peer Mahomed Hassan; 50 cases cardamoms, R S Tata.

S S Dalgoma for Hamburg:—13 cwts cardamoms, G Suchidina and Co; 440 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co; 67 bales raw cotton, G Chachaty; 55 bales raw cotton, F P, F F Campbell; 330 bales raw cotton, 500 cwts ajwan seed, 200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 168 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 4 pots rosa oil, 100 cwts kang seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Brenta for Trieste:—110 bales raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 55 bales cotton waste, Khimjee Vishram; 55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer; 786 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales raw cotton, Khimjee Vishram; 220 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 1750 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 825 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 850 bales raw cotton, Bombay Co Ltd; 2000 cwts Indian rape seed, Ralli Bros; 550 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Brenta for Venice:—1000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 55 bales raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey; 385 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 550 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 440 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1330 bales raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 110 bales raw cotton, Bombay Co Ltd; 55 bales raw cotton, Ital-India Cotton Co.

S S Ockenfels for Amsterdam:—2 bales woollen rugs, J S Narsey and Sons.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 1105 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Volkart Bros.

S S Malwa for Marseilles:—8238 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros; 3000 cwts gingelly seed, 3000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—100 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 330 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 210 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 8 bales raw silk, Gorio Ltd; 220 bales raw cotton, J A Begbie; 110 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Genoa for Naples:—500 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co; 2000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—20 bales wool raw, V Madhavjee and Sons; 25 bales cotton yarn, John Taylor and Sons; 12 cwts Indian curry powder, 264 cwts Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee; 2000 cwts rape seed, Ralli Bros; 28 bales cotton fly, K Umedchand; 3 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 90 bales wool F P, F F Campbell; 61 bales wool F P, Latham Abercrombie; 250 cwts linseed oil cakes, 126 cwts G sediments, N V Valimohamad.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—25 bales cotton fly, B Meyer; 152 cwts dry cossengo, A D Meyer.

S S Circassia for New York:—16 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

S S King Fredrick for Dunkirk:—165 bales raw cotton F P, F F Campbell.

S S Piave for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, 30 bales sewri cotton, 655 bales cotton fly, B Meyer; 220 bales raw cotton, Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Piave for Barcelona:—330 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co; 250 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales raw cotton, Louis Dreyfus; 100 bales raw cotton, B Meyer; 60 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 550 bales raw cotton, Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Piave for Ghent:—338 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 165 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S City of Nagpore for Liverpool:—2002 cwts myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros; 50 bales raw cotton, Hirjee Nensey; 6 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell; 100 bales raw cotton, B Meyer; 1 bale raw cotton, R D Tata; 456 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal; 660 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co; 91 bales raw cotton, G Sukhanand.

S S City of Nagpore for Marseilles:—50 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell.

S S Morvada for Hull:—2000 cwts cardi seed, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Heffron for New York:—299 cwts dilseed, 525 cwts myrabolams, C Jivanlal.

S S Auckenfels for Copenhagen:—10 cases cardamoms, R S Tata; 200 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Auckenfels for Rotterdam:—400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Auckenfels for Bremen:—300 cwts mtard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Auckenfels for Stockholm:—5 cases cardamoms, R S Tata.

S S Auckenfels for Gothenburg:—6 cases cardamoms, R S Tata.

S S Ula for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales raw cotton, H Rambhagat; 2000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Ula for Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Ula for Yokkaichi:—1200 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Eyokai Maru for Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton, H Rambhagat; 2000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—360 bales raw cotton, N Futehally; 200 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 150 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton, Bombay Co; 750 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Borneo Maru for Moji:—1000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Obra for Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—3000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 6.

S S Borgield from Calcutta, Agents S S N Co Ltd:—50 bales twills, 102 cases nails.

From Puri:—200 bags paddy.

From Tuticorin:—90 bales yarn, 76 cases tea, 28 bundles cardamoms.

From Cochin:—416 cases cocogem, 249 bags turmeric, 28 bundles ginger.

From Calicut:—260 boras cotton waste, 432 bags cocoanuts, 283 bags copra, 50 bags tamarind, 230 bags ginger, 111 bags turmeric.

From Badgara:—764 bags 29 jottas copra.

S S Sikh from Calcutta, Agents T M and Co Ltd:—25 drums linseed oil, 150 bales hemp cloth, 116 bags paper, 25 cases betelnuts, 66 coils Manila rope, 684 tons coke.

From Calicut:—317 bales cotton.

From Badgara:—418 bags copra, 196 bags cocoanuts.

From Camorin:—36 bags pepper, 56 bags cocoanuts, 10 bundles sandlewood.

S S Genos Maru from Osaka, Agents N Y Kaisha:—70 bales shirting, 225 bales sheeting, 250 bales drills, 12 cases glass tube beads, 42 bales yarn, 71 cases empty matches box, 20 cases silk yarn.

From Kobe:—15 cases cotton piece-goods, 405 bales yarn, 100 bundles match sticks, 526 bales sheeting, 20 cases drills, 90 cases camphor, 93 cases silk goods, 23 cases phosphorus, 151 cases match boxes, 24 cases porcelainware.

From Moji:—100 bales sheeting.

From Hongkong:—50 packages sugar candy, 10 packages vermillion, 14 packages tea.

From Singapore:—527 bags betelnuts, 30 bags nutmegs, 200 bags flour

EPILEPSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Your to-days good issue has some pleadings regarding epilepsy by a learned pleader of Sindh. Allopethy includes all the systems that are opposed to Homeopathy. The present Unani system and even the Ayurvedic system is included in it.

His conception of Epilepsy seems to be erroneous as appears from some cases cited by him and to have been cured by him.

He seems even not to understand the proper indications of the remedies quoted by him and I am sure he does not know the after effects of his empirical remedies.

His knowledge of "Potas Brow" is very meagre. He should know that if this drug be used in proper infinitesmal doses it can cure certain form of cerebral irritations.

I advise my learned brother not to undertake any case of epilepsy with this limited knowledge and that also defective at the cost of poor patients' life.—Yours, etc.

AHMED KHAN H.M.B.

63, Kambekar Street.
Jan. 31.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*12 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	8 0
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 0

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the days that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	18 45
Madras Mail	6 30	20 45
Poona Mail	11 55	18 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	16 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 30	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of the train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run on Ballard Pier arriving there at 13-30.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4, 15/16.
Bank's selling D D. 1/4, 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4, 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4, 7/8.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4, 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 626.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 696.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 686.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 149½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 143½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 167.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D. Rs. 333.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.29 3/4.
London—Paris, Frcs. 93.00.
London—Switzerland, Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels, Frcs 105.00.
London—Rome, Liras 98.00.
London—Berlin, Marks —
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Nominal Rates.

	London, Feb. 5.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/5 1/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4-15-9 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16 Quiet.
Rentes 3 per cent.	54 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16
" " 2 months hence ..	33 1/16

Closing Tone of Silver— Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.)

Interest day to day loans ..	2 3/4
Interest 7 day Market loans ..	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Feb. 5
Exchange on London in Paris ..	92.95
" " " Germany	18,100,000,000,000
" " " Italy	97.90
Stockholm	16.40
Christiania	34.65
Amsterdam	11.49
Switzerland	24.77
	Yesterday.
Belgium	104.90
Athens	25.800
	London, Feb. 5.
Demand Bills	429.50

London, Feb. 4.
Cuban Sugar March Sellers 29

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb. 5.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 7/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " 6 " ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	23 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Feb 5
Funding Loan 4%1960/90 ..	£ 88 —1/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	" 91 1/4—1/8
War Loan 5%1929/47 ..	"100 3/16—1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	" 56 7/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	" 45 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	" 64 3/4 "
Govt. Securities 3% ..	" 56 3/4 "

	London, Feb. 5.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 9/16
4½ per cent. Indian Loan	" 100
3 per cent. Indian	" 112 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 6.
Bullion market remained closed to-day.
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Bar gold ready, s. 95-9.
Silver ready, d. 33-5.
Silver forward, d. 33-1.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, India bought, America offering less freely.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 6.
3½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 66-6.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 92-8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933, Rs. 97-3.
4 per cent. Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 97-3
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 103.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103-6
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102-14
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103-12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 107-5.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.
Market opened steady but closed easy The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1345 xd., India 77/8, Central 26, and Eastern Bank 72.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 415, Apollo 25, By-Cotton 589

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

6th Feb. 1924.

New York Market 5th Feb. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
34.57	Mar.	34.30+27	34.39—18	34.17	—40
34.79	May.		34.66—13	34.44	—35
33.40	Jul.			32.94	—46
28.52	Oct.		28.53+01	28.26	—26
28.05	Dec.			27.81	—24

Telegraphic Market advices: March highest 34.58, lowest 34.16, range .42 points. Small Market but good undertone.

Liverpool Market 5th Feb., 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
19.71	Mar.	19.78+07	19.84+13	19.64	—07
19.65	May.	19.72+07	19.78+13	19.60	—05
19.13	Jul.			19.10	—03
16.65	Oct.	16.72+07		16.68	+03
Egyptian.					
22.69	Mar.			22.65	—04
21.11	Nov.			21.00	—11

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 325,000. (2) Steady; tone of market good. Scattered buying. Not much selling. Spot sales 8000. (3) American cross rate 431 1/2 March highest 19.87, lowest 19.61, range .26 points.

(4) Market small, lack of buying power. Local long liquidation. New York and New Orleans markets closing noon to-morrow (Wednesday.)

Alexandria Market 5th Feb. 1924.
Previous close 44.35, Delivery March, Opening 44.60 plus 25.

	Liverpool Feb, 5. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Mar. .. 19.64—07
	May .. 19.60—05
	July .. 19.10—03
	Oct. .. 16.68—03

	Liverpool, Feb. 5. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp..	100
" " Sales of East Indian	500

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid Americans spot Good inquiry		19.93
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..		23.35
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar. ..	34.34
(As known in Liverpool)	May ..	34.61
	July ..	33.20
New Orleans 10 A, M.	Mar. ..	34.33
	May, ..	34.01

New York closes noon tomorrow.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Feb. 5.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	82,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
" " Continent	Nil
Futures at New York, Mar.	..
" May	..
" July	..
" Oct.	..
Spot Cotton at New York	34.50—35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	34.20—30
Futures, " " Mar... ..	34.15—39
" " " May.. ..	33.80—44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	12 1/4
Silver Foreign mined	64

AMERICRN COTTON MARKET, CLOSING PRICES,

	New York, Feb. 5. To-day's Prices
Futures at New York.	Mar. .. 34.17 —40
	May .. 34.44 —35
	July .. 32.94 —46
	Oct. .. 28.26 —26

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 5.
M,, G Bengal Good, ...	12.95
" " Fully Good	13.35
" Fine	13.75
No. 1 Comra Good	14.15
" " " Fully Good ..	14.65
" " " Fine	15.15
M. G. Broach Good	16.35
" " Fully Good	16.75
" " Fine	17.15
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.85
" " Fully Good	13.25
" " Fine	13.65

By-Dycing 690, Century 342/8, Cent. India 466/4, Colaba Land 130, Coorla 135 xd, Crescent 221/4, Dawn 570 Edw. Sassoon 212/8, Fazulbhoy 777/8 xd. Finlay 627/8, F. Petit 1200, Globe 65, Gokak 115, Ind-Bleaching 180, Ind-Malwa 410, Jam shed Mfg. 150, Kasboorchand 177/8, Khatao 235n, Kohinoor 1275, Laxmi Cotton 4990, Madhowji 292/8, Mathuradas 335, M. Petit 3035, Morarji 3900xd, New Great 437/8, New City 260, Pabani 335, Pearls, 520, Shapurji 275, Simplex 306-4, Swan 775, Swadeshi 465 and Vishnu Cotton 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 200, B. Burma 285, B. Burma N. I. 60n, Bt-Burma Pet 6, B. Tramway 88/2, Bombay Steam 85, Bundi Cement 9/12, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd. 210n, New India 12-12, Shivraipur 37/4, Tata Iron Ord. 26, Tata Iron Defd. 95, Tata Hydro 655 xd. and Scindia Steam 7.

	London, Feb. 5.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	£ 130
National Bank ×	" 44
Eastern	" 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	" 12 1/4

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb 5.

Future delivery prices :—

Months	To-day's price
Feb.	19.54—07
Mar.	19.64—07
April	19.60—05
May	19.60—05
June	19.46—03
July	19.10—03
Aug.	18.25—04
Sept.	17.33+01
Oct.	16.68+03
Nov.	16.35+03
December	16.25+03
January	16.14+02
Feb.	16.10+01

Quiet but steady Manchester cloth restricted Irreguler and sasler,

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 5.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
.. ..	....
February	22.45—11
March	22.65—04
April	22.73—03
May	22.80—03
June	22.83—02
July	22.87—02
August	22.47—02
September	22.07—02
October	21.40—14
November	21.00—11
December	20.65—11
January	20.65—11
February	....

Tone—Steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES—

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Future delivery prices :—

Months	To-day's price
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.82+11
April	—
May	19.76+11
June	—
July	19.22+09
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.78+06
Nov.	—
December	—
January	—
Feb.	—

WHEAT,

London, Feb. 5

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
F/M Buyers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
F/M Buyers	43
AUSTRALIAN Feb,/Mar. Buyers ..	47
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Sellers .	32/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.—Dull—Easier free offers,	
Australian Wheat Buyers good trade	
Japan Cargos forFeb. Paid ..	46/6
Barletta Russo 64 lbs.	45/6

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 5.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Apl/May Sellers	£ 19 3/4

Tone—Buyers at a quarter lower firm but Little doing.

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
" Months J/A Paid Buyers ..	41 1/8
" Buyers, etc., May./Aug. Paid ..	38 5/8

LONDON, February 5.

Linseed La Plata Argentine 118½ Feb. March paid.
Linseed La Plata 18/8 March-April paid. Firm Fair trade.
Cottonseed Bombay £11 Feb.-March sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £23 3/8 Feb.-March sellers.

JAVA SUGAR

London Feb. 5,

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Feb. March Sellers	32/3
July Sellers	26/9
July Sept Sellers	25/9
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay	
July Sept. Sellers	26/1
Fine White Java C & F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	26/1

Tone—Javas firm—Within quieter.

METALS.

London, Feb, 5.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	" 60 7/8
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	" 7 13/16
Hard Spelter	30 nominal
Corrugated Sheets	18 7/13

	London, Feb. 5.
TIN BLOCK	£ 258 1/2

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 5,

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr.	12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb,	13 7/8

Tone—Steadier after Weak,

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Jutes opened steady for Howrah and Clive and after some trading was in progress the rates firmed up for the former on speculative buying. Clive also improved in sympathy. Hukumchand was enquired for but the hundred rupee denominations found little support. Cottons remains unchanged. In coals Burrakur, new Tetturya Sendra and Ghusick met with some demand and there were a few buyers about for parasea at last rates without finding sellers. In teas a few transactions have been recorded at steady prices. In miscellaneous apart from some business in B. I. Corporation, Indian wood product and Burma Corporation with some advance obtained in Indian Iron and Steel nothing of any importance was registered in this section. Imperial Banks were enquired for with little scrip offering. Government securities were firmer all along the line. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 66/9, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 97/3, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 97-10, 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 100/14.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 71, Haparmukh Silghat Railway 72, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 110.

Cottons:—Bowreah 415, Dunbar 178, Kesoram 5/8.

Jutes:—Birla 6/14, Clive 28/2, Empire 42/4, Howrah 57/8, Hukumchand ord. 8, Kankinarrah 387, Kelvin 643/8, Kinnison 352, Presidency 5/15, Reliance 45/4.

Coals:—Bengal 629, Ghusick and Muslia 20/10, Gopalichuck 16/6, Kalapahari 35/4, Nectoria Ans. 14, New Beerbhoom ord. 35, Kessurgarh 18/8, New Tetturya 9/8, Raneegunge 51/8, Satpukuria and Asansol 4/8, Seebpore 32/8, Sendra 21/12, South Karanpura 12/4.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Building and Iron 2/12, Britannia Engineering 5/10, Indian Iron and Steel 47/8, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 23, Marshall and Co., 4/10, B. I. Corporation ord. 5/1, Burma Corporation 6/8, Kellner 7/4, Indian Wood Products 7/4, Thompson and Taylor 8/8, Madan Theatre 2/12, Titaghur Paper 4/2, Calcutta Hydraulic 330, Nahapiet Jute Press 2.

Tea Companies:—Central Cachar 97, Dessi and Parbuttia 312, Gielle 19-12, Hattikhira 23/8, Jutlibari 14/8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling five pence and demand Bills were one shilling five and one thirty second pence.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD.

The General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Co. Ltd., was held at the Company's office in Whiteaway Laidlaw's Building, Bombay on Wednesday.

The report of the Directors for the year ending 30th September 1923 was placed before the shareholders which stated:—

"The Company's presses turned out 39,222 bales as compared with 45,794 bales in the season 1921-22.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a credit balance of Rs. 2,46,892,5-9, including Rs. 37,918-4-0, brought forward from last year's account, which it is proposed to distribute as follows:—

To pay a Dividend free of Income Tax at the rate of 16 per cent. Rs. 1,00,000

To carry to Depreciation Fund	50,000
To carry to Reserve Fund	25,000
To carry to Equalising Dividend Fund	38,750
and to pay bonus to the staff	9,000

leaving a balance of Rs. 24,149-5-9, to be carried forward to next year's account.

The Directors have to inform the Shareholders that a Ginning factory of 40 gins with a Suction Gas Plant is in course of erection at Jalgaon-Jamod".

The retiring Director Mr. P. M. Masani was re-elected as also the Auditors.

THE NEW BERAR CO., LTD.

The fifteenth Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the New Berar Co. Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company on Wednesday the 6th February.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia the Chairman placed the Directors' report before the meeting which stated:—

The Company's presses turned out 31,166 bales as compared with 42,491 bales in the season 1921-22.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a credit balance of Rs. 2 21,845-3-2, including Rs. 35,968-6-7 brought forward from last year's Account, which it is proposed to distribute as follows:—

To pay a dividend free of Income Tax at the rate of 16 per cent.	Rs. 1,60,000
To carry to Depreciation Fund	40,000
To carry to Reserve Fund	20,000
To carry to Equalising Dividend Fund	40,000
and to pay bonus to the staff	9,000

leaving a balance of Rs. 12,845-3-2, to be carried forward to next year's account.

The Directors have to inform the Shareholders that they have put up an additional Ginning Factory at Khamgaon of 40 gins with a Suction Gas Plant.

Mr. P. M. Masani the retiring Director was reelected. With a Vote of thanks to the Chairman and the staff the meeting came to an end

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay. 5th Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.897in.
Temperature of air	76.2 degrees,
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	71.7 "
Dew point	69.2 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	80.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 "
Minimum " "	70.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S. NNW., WNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 102

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Fe.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in
W.	6	0 8	29 11	6	6 27	17 3
		12 10	27 9		18 10	15 8
Th.	7	0 44	29 9	7	7 2	17 0
		12 51	27 7		18 49	16 3
F.	8	1 18	29 3	8	7 35	17 0
		13 31	27 3		6 12	17 1
S.	10	2 17	27 8	10	8 38	17 9
		14 44	25 11		20 26	19 1
M.	11	2 42	26 9	11	9 11	18 2
		15 24	25 2		21 1	20 1
Tu.	12	3 10	25 11	12	9 52	18 7
		16 11	24 6		21 46	21 0

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"KILLING OF INDIAN INDUSTRY"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As coming from a province in which the Hides and Skins tanning industry has taken the primest hold in India, may I offer a few remarks on the latter under the heading "Killing of Indian Industry" contributed by Mr. Haji Esa Haji Oosman. Four years ago, the tanning industry had reached the zenith of its prosperity. The tanners, all flush with profits, bought properties and otherwise made investments at the fabulously high prices then prevalent. The prosperity of the industry was however, a short lived one. Great as the profits were, the losses that overtook the merchants in this line were even greater. And they came at a time when the merchants were least prepared—when they thought they had turned the Corner. The losses had to be paid forthwith in cash while the assets of the tanners were in the shape of brick and stone or unrealisable investments. A period of intense and acute trouble ensued. The tanning industry is scarcely out of the travails of this depression. That the Improvement Trust, should have chosen such a moment for the hardships involved in the removal of Dharavi Tanneries shows how heartless is the system of administration in this country. A prostrate industry is to be crushed into utter extinction. The Improvement Trust would not settle the Tannery Owner's claims on commercial basis. They wish to get the land cheap. And the obliging Commissioner of the Corporation has threatened non-renewal of the licenses which would mean that the tannery owners cannot claim on commercial basis for land which can no larger has used for a tannery. The game is too palpable. The result may be that the trust may get its land at the prices at which it wants but the country must remember that it would mean that another industry goes to the wall and that with that industry killed, the raw materials are to be shipped in larged quantities at lower prices. The Iron and Steel Industry is trembling on the scale. The Cotton Mill Industry is in the same condition. Are we to stand by while one industry after another is starved or Swamped or Smothered—three devices of which our rulers have shown their inborn antitude in the history of their misrule of this country.—Yours, etc.

T. PRAKASAM.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

2ND DAY—BIG MEETING.

ORANGE WILLIAM WINS THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.

For a mid-week meeting, the attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday was not bad. The weather, however, was warm enough to make one feel rather uncomfortable. People were too busy to notice the change in the temperature as the nine events provided were too interesting to allow any other consideration. The salient features of the day was the easy victory of Orange William in the Rajpipla Gold Cup. The presentation of the cup to the lucky winner, after the seventh race by Her Excellency Lady Wilson was an interesting little ceremony which was witnessed by a large number of people. Her Excellency who was accompanied by His Excellency patted the great horse and gave him a tit-bit in the shape of a small bundle of green grass in recognition of his wonderful performances.

The trainer and jockey received the congratulations of Their Excellencies. The successes of Steve Donoghue in winning two races during the afternoon caused a good deal of pleasure. Fate has not been altogether kind to him since he made the trip here. Among the other Jockeys who did well, Clark rode three winners and R. Jones two. Bowley and Barnett accounted for the rest. We are glad to note that the handicapping this time was carried out on more liberal lines. The close finishes of some of the races were a result of this better allotment.

The Powai Plate of 1¼ miles for horses in the 3rd Division opened the proceedings. Out of the nine starters the consistent Etheldene was the most strongly fancied but was again beaten for first honours by that reliable stayer Charles William, who had an easy task in this poor field. Irrigate found the distance too long and Sunnygama, who made too much of the pace failed to come nearer than third.

The second division of the Adelaide Plate was annexed as expected by the Kolhapur bracket, Danzig placing first and Husky second. The third place was filled by Lomond Hills. Footpedal, Belvedere, Deluvian and Unruly ran most disappointingly for horses considered to have good chances.

A larger field started in the first division of this plate. Gilray, Kaser Girl, Rowardennan and Crushed Glass received most attention. Gilray was unfortunate in getting left which extinguished all his chances. Rowardennan, however, might have proved too good even if it was otherwise, as he won with a lot to spare. Many horses in this race ran hardly up to expectations.

There were fourteen starters in the second division of the Cambridgeshire Stakes. Prospective Chap was elected a strong favourite in this race despite his weight. He won the Kingsclere Plate of one mile so convincingly at the eleventh extra meeting that he was thought a certainty in this race. He was never prominent throughout the journey and there is no doubt that weight told. Allensmore was another well fancied candidate who ran in the ruck, her stable companion. Atrocity ran better and secured a place. This event was won with ease by Corisande who had the services of Donoghue. Pomme Anna also secured a place. A smaller field ran in the first division of this plate. Among the ten who started, The Count found most support and Miss Evans had a large following. Piccolo and Starboard both of Byramjee's stable were almost equally backed as it was rumoured that the stable fancied both. Starboard who practically made a start to finish job of it was challenged by The Count opposite the stands and after a desperate finish the verdict was given to the former by a short head. Vestivity ran disappointingly.

For lovers of Arab racing the Bombay Derby, which was the fifth event on the programme, was a question of great importance. Eleven starters went to the post and among them speculation was rife as to whether several of the well fancied candidates would stay the distance. Krushan, for instance, who ran in this race is hardly a miler and his presence in this event excited a good deal of surprise. Mikado, who started a strong favourite also had never been over this distance but from the manner he won the Tansa Plate at the eleventh extra meetings. The Dealers' Plate the other day, he was backed with confidence, which he justified completely by winning as he liked. The sons of Arabia went plump on Vasil and many supported Gosub of whom wonderful things were expected. Both Vasil and Gosub demonstrated that, after all they are not yet seasoned horses; the latter ran prommently till the home turn where he had enough of it. Khundil made a hopeless attempt to come to terms with Mikado.

The great event of the day was the Rajpipla Gold Cup of one mile in which there were eight starters. Owing to the fact that Morris, the jockey of Orange William, having met with an unfortunate accident at morning work which prevented him from riding, this horse shared favouritism with Rostrum and Solo Bridge ridden by Donoghue. Rostrum and Owen Roe made most of the running but when Orange William challenged all was over, he simply smothered them. This wonderful horse received a well-deserved ovation on returning to weigh in.

Solo Bridge despite the excellent riding of Donoghue lost third place by a short head. Orange William is undoubtedly the best horse that has ever come to India. One wonders what weight will stop him? Rostrum beat Owen Roe comfortably for second place.

Though there were only six starters in the Malabar Hill Plate of six furlongs, this event provided one of sensations of the day, when Goldgainer, ridden by Donoghue, beat Quarryman, Townsend up, by a very short margin. These two sons of Prospector got locked up before the stands, and it was only after a desperate finish, in which the great English jockey gave us a glimpse of his brilliant horsemanship that Goldgainer gained the verdict by a short head. Donoghue was well cheered, which must have been very pleasing to him after all the disappointment he has experienced here.

From a field of eighteen, Bismark, Commander and Shums attracted most attention. This event was annexed by Shums cleverly ridden by R. Jones, while Commander secured second place. Bismark always a difficult horse to ride had the services of Donoghue who took the last ounce out of him up the straight where he shot his bolt after being prominent most of the way. White Rose who came with a rare dash and did well to place in this company.

Details:—

THE POWAI PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Darcy's CHARLES WILLIAM 8-5. Barnett 1
Messrs. Pine and Moolobhoy's ETHELDENE 9-9 Bowley 2
Mr. Frank's SUNNYGAMA 7-7 Harrison ... 3
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's KING'S OWN 7-11 Clarke 4

Not run: Mametz, Little Vega Southwell.

Also Ran:—Thunder 8-1 Aldridge Irrigate 7-12 McPherson; Sagittarius 7-10 Burn; Deslin 7-6 Meherji; Prince Hamid 7-2 Sheldon.

The Race:—A good start. Etheldene was the first to get into his stride but soon resigned to Charles William who was now followed by Sunnygama, Irrigate, Etheldene, Prince Hamed, King's Own. Past the mile post the order was unchanged. At the six the order was Charles William, Sunnygama and Irrigate with Thunder trailing the field. Deslin was now last but one. Nearing the 3rd furlong Irrigate fell back slightly when Etheldene moved up. Charles William came strong round the turn and sailed over the straight a comfortable winner by 2½ lengths, Bowley set Etheldene going on the straight but failed to make any impression on the winner, just beating Sunnygama out of second place in the last few strides by a head. King's Own was fourth 1 length behind.

Time.—2 mins. 9 2/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 91. Places Rs. 19, 13, and Rs. 25.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 17.

Favourite.—Etheldene.
Trainer.—G. Bell.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE. Div. II. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's DANZIG 8-2 Clarke 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's HUSKY 9-3 Sheldon 2
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's LOMOND HILLS 7-8 McPherson 3
Mr. S. C. Petit's BELLE SYME 7-5 R. Jones 4

Not run:—Tarvie, Pretty Girl.

Also Ran:—Belvedere 8-12 Burn; Night watchman 8-7 Lambert, Footpedal 8-0 G Smith Greenfinch 8-5 Huxley, Deluvian 7-8 Townsend; Unruly 7-8 Harrison; Voltage 7-7 Herbert.

The Race.—After one break away in which Deluvian and Husky were concerned they were sent away to a bad start. Danzig was left a couple of lengths. Husky was quickest away and showed the way to Lomond Hills, Footpedal, Deluvian and Greenfinch. After a furlong was covered Danzig was well in the bunch, Belvedere was last at this stage. Husky came into the straight first with Footpedal and Greenfinch close up. Danzig came up strong in front of the second enclosure and joined Husky, passing him a comfortable winner by 3/4 length. 1 length separated Lomond Hills while the same distance separated Belle Syme who came up strong near home.

Time.—1min. 15 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 31-8. Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 67 and Rs. 47.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10-8. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 26 and Rs. 25-8.

Favourite.—Danzig.
Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,00.

A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Eve's ROWARDENNAN 8-13 Bowley ... 1
H. H. Maharajah of Kolhapur's KASER GIRL 7-10 Jones 2
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's KRISHNA KUMARI 7-13 Clarke 3
Mr. Sorabjee's RACKLE 8-0 Wragg 4

Also Ran:—Murmansk 9-7 A. C. Walker, Risen Again 9-2 Burn; Bridal Blush 7-13 G. Smith; Bouillote 8-10 Perkins; Mist 8-8 Audas, Crushed Glass 8-7 McPherson; Eudorette 8-3, Townsend; Golden Fancy 8-3 Herbert, Gilray 7-13 Donoghue; Daphnis 7-4 Sheldon.

The Race:—The start was none too good. Kaser Girl dashed out immediately the barrier rose and led from Crushed Glass, Rowardennan, Mist, Murmansk, Bouillotte and Bridal Blush. Gilray brought up the rear a little behind Risen Again. This order was maintained till the bend where Rowardennan moved up Crushed Glass entered the straight well, but soon fell away. Rowardennan challenged Kaser Girl and after a fine finish gained the verdict by ½ a length. Krishna Kumari came up late in front of the stands and though travelling strong she could only finish third ½ length away. Rackle was an indifferent fourth 3 lengths behind.

Time.—1min. 15 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 19, and Rs. 15-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 32 and Rs. 15-8.

Favourite.—Rowardennan.
Trainer.—A. Hoyt.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. II. Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000 A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Division.

Capt. J. B. Browne's CORISANDE 8-3 Donoghue 1
Mr. Kelso's POMME ANNA 8-4 McPherson 2
Mr. and Mrs. G. Weshche Dart's ATROCITY 9-8 R. Jones 3
Mr. Heath's JOVIAL 7-4 (car 7-7) Aldridge 4

Not run:—Cherry Girl, Creel.

Also Ran.—Catchup 9-10 A. C. Walker; Magical Mike 9-9 Burn; Prospective Chap 9-8 Smith; Raking 9-7 Audas; Wood Harmony 9-0 Huxley; Pom Pom 9-0 Perkins; Musk Rat 8-9 Bowley; Allensmore 8-7 Barnett; Zigomar 8-4 Harrison; Marby 7-13 Townsend..

The Race.—A level start saw Corisande flash out with the lead from Allensmore II, Pomme Anna, Marby and Wood Harmony. Rakings brought up the rear. After a fur long was covered Zigomar assumed command and showed the way to Allensmore II, Pomme Anna, Corisande, Wood Harmony and Atrocity. Nearing the fourth furlong Zigomar and Allensmore II retired rapidly, leaving Corisande in front of Pomme Anna, Wood Harmony, Jovial and Atrocity. This order was maintained till the bend where Corisande left his field to win easily by 2 lengths. Atrocity came up late with a strong rush and placed third ½ length behind after beating Jovial out of third place by a neck. Catchup finished slowly.

Time.—1min. 54 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 169-8. Places Rs. 60, Rs. 105-8 and Rs. 53.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 261. Places Rs. 66, Rs. 32 and Rs. 23-8.

Favourite.—Prospective Chap.
Trainer.—E. S. Godfrey.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance about 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. For Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. W. A. reduced 12lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1921, of a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs.; Winners of flat races since the above date, of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over 7lbs.; Rs. 12,000 or over, 10lbs. in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 4lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' MIKADO 9-1 R. Jones ... 1
Mr. Eve's KHUNDIL 9-7 Bowley 2
Mr. Eve's MANDIL 9-7 A. C. Walker 3
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's GOSUB 7-8, Clarke 4

Not run:—Shahzada, Crown Prince.

Also Ran:—Krushan 9-11 McPherson, Dartmoor 9-7 Perkins; Bahadorjung 8-9 Audas; Khayum 8-5 Donoghue; Vasil 7-12 Townsend; Vazirulmulk 7-8 (car 7-10) Barnett; Guinea 6-11 Sheldon.

The Race.—When they emerged from behind the members' stand Vasil had the lead from Gosub, Krushan, Khundil, and Vazirulmulk. At the mile and a quarter post Gosub took up the running and was followed by Vasil, Krushan, Vazirulmulk and Mikado. Khayum was last. Past the nine furlongs Gosub was still in front chased by Krushan, Vazirulmulk, Vasil, Khundil and Mikado. This order was maintained till the fifth furlong where Vazirulmulk joined Gosub for a while with Khundil next, followed by Krushan and Mikado. Approaching the third furlong Mikado went to the front chased by Khundil. Gosub tired at this stage. Mikado went strong up the straight and left Khundil to win easily by 2½ lengths. Mandil placed third 5 lengths behind after a strong run, 3/4 length between third and fourth.

Time.—2min. 46 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 17-8 Rs. 47 and Rs. 44-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 17.

Favourite.—Mikado.
Trainer.—Mahomed Ali.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP. Distance Mile.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500 presented by H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla and Rs. 23,000; from the Fund. Winner the cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. A. E. Ephraum's ORANGE WILLIAM 10-7 Clarke 1
Mr. Eve's ROSTRUM 8-6 A C Walker 2
Mr. R. H Gahagan's OWEN ROE 8-9 McPherson 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's SOLO BRIDGE 7-13 Donoghue 4

Not run: Whit Week, Plymouth Rock and Floreal.

Also Ran:—Vale of York 8-13 Townsend, Swithin 8-9 Burn, Northern Light 7-10 Sheldon Belle Voyageuse II 7-0 R. Jones.

The Race.—A level start. As soon as the barrier rose Belle Voyageuse II jumped to the front but quickly resigned to Owen Roe who cut a fast pace. After Owen Roe came Belle Voyageuse II, Solo Bridge, Rostrum, Vale of York and Orange William. Swithin and Northern Light were racing in the rear far behind. Nearing the third furlong Orange William moved up on the outside. Belle Voyageuse retired at the turn. Owen Roe entered the straight first but was passed by Rostrum who flattered his supporters only for a while when Orange William came up strong and passed him easily by 3/4 length. The same distance separated Owen Roe who just lasted out a short head in front of Solo Bridge who came up again near home.

Time.—1min. 38 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10.

Favourites:—Rostrum and Orange William.
Trainer.—J. S. Harper.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' GOLDGAINER 8-0, Donoghue 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's QUARRYMAN 8-8, Townsend 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s JOY GIRL 7-9 R. Jones 3
Mr. Eve's NICETY 8-2 A. C. Walker 4

Not run:—Owen Roe and Surya Kumari.

Also Ran:—Whit Week 7-7 McPherson, Kilrea 7-9 Harrison.

The Race. They broke away to a false start and had to be called back. Kilrea was the quickest away closely accompanied by Goldgainer and Joy Girl. Quarryman was last in company with White Week. Past the 4th furlong Kilrea retired leaving Goldgainer with the lead from Joy Girl and Nicety. Nearing the home turn Quarryman moved up on the outside. Goldgainer entered the straight first and looked an easy winner till challenged by Quarryman. A fine race home saw Goldgainer just last out by a short head. lengths behind was Joy Girl while Nicety could do no better than place fourth. 1½ lengths behind.

Time.—1 min. 15 2-/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 94-8. Places Rs. 35 and Rs. 25.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46-8. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 11.

Favourite.—Nicety.
Trainer.—J. J. O'Toole.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. I. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's STARBOARD 8-9 Clarke .....
Mr. Eve's THE COUNT 9-4 A. C. Walker ...
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's CTESIPHON 7-13, Burn .....
H. H. Maharajah of Kolhapur's PICCOLO 7-10 Sheldon .....

Not run: Murmansk, Ship's Biscuit.

Also Ran:—Dialect 7-10 Smith, Grande Place 8-7 Donohue; Miss Evans 8-5 Jones; Festivity 8-4 McPherson; Love Glass 8-4 Bowley; Treddle 7-12 Wragg.

The Race.—They were sent away to a fine start. Festivity was the first to get into his stride and was running clear of Starboard, Grande Place, The Count, Miss Evans, Ctesiphon and Piccolo with Treddle in the rear Festivity led as far as the fourth furlong where he dropped back, Starboard went on here attended by Grande Place, The Count, Miss Evans and Ctesiphon. Grande Place was done with when the field emerged into the straight. At this juncture The Count challenged Starboard. The two fought out every inch of the way and when they passed the post Starboard was just a short head in front, though The Count was gaining on him at the finish. Ctesiphon was an indifferent third 3 lengths away and 2½ lengths behind was the fourth horse Piccolo.

Time.—1min. 53 4/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 91. Places Rs. 30 Rs. 24 and Rs. 47.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34-8. Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 25.

Favourite.—The Count.
Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. T. M. Goculdass' SHUMS 8-7 R. Jones
Mr. Eve's COMMANDER 8-13 Lambert ...
Mr. H. Noormahomed's WHITE ROSE 8-2 Aldridge .....
Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee's BISMARK 8-13 Donoghue .....

Not run:—Stability, Arman, Sooria, Sir Jamal.

Also Ran:—Ramban 8-11 Perkins, Yellow Silk 8-7 Clarke, Bhagvazenda 7-0 Sheldon, Security 8-9 McPherson, Kitchener 8-8 Harrison, Pride of Iraq 8-5 Wragg, Aerial Mail 8-6 Audas, Trafalgar 8-5 Herbert, Dolyar Jung 8-4 Burn, Malabar 8-2 Barnett, Karam 8-2 G. Smith, Nadir Shah 7-11 F. Huxley, Kamel 7-10 Townsend.

The Race.—After some delay they got away to a fair start. Commander set the pace to Bismark Shums, Nadir Shah, Security, Prize of Iraq and Ramban. Past the 3rd furlong Bismark assumed the lead and after him came Shums, Commander, Nadir Shah and Security. Aerial Mail, Yellow Silk and Bhagvazenda were racing in the rear. Bismark entered the straight ahead of the field but was collared by Shums who shook off the challenge of Commander by ¼ a length. White Rose came with a strong rush near home and placed a good third 3/4 length behind after beating Bismark out of remunerative place by 1 length. Pride of Iraq finished slowly.

Time.—1min. 25 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 82.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 30-8..

Favourite.—Commander.
Trainer.—Mahomed Ali.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

PORTUGUESE REPUBLICAN SP. CLUB ..... 1 goal.
PARSI ATHLETES SP. CLUB ..... Nil.

Yesterday's B Division match between the Portuguese R. S. C. and the Parsi Athletes hardly needs any description. The game was rather one-sided and the Portuguese defence was never seriously tried. The Parsi Athletes' attacking line is rather disconcerted and their hockey seems to be limited to the hit and run policy. The only goal of the evening was scored by D'Souza, the Portuguese inside right five minutes before the final whistle which ended a ding-dong game.

The teams were:—
Portuguese R. S. C.:—D'Sa; Perreira and Saldanha; Lobo, Sodder and Torcato; Alvares, D'Souza, A. Dias, J. Dias and Martin.
Parsi Athletes Sp. C.—Ragi; Bamboat and Surti; Mistry, Shroff and Shidhwa; Vakil, Khansaheb, Godrej, Sarapore, and Lt. Mody.
Referees:—Messrs. Godwin and Abraham.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.
Bombay Pioneers vs. R. I. M.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies were present at the Races on Wednesday afternoon.

Her Excellency presided at a Committee Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the National Baby Week at the Secretariat on Wednesday afternoon.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

INTRODUCTION OF SEVERAL BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning with an official legislative programme on the order paper consisting of the introduction of the Bills amending the Tariff Act, the Merchant Shipping Act, the Passport Act and a Bill for constituting a Central Board of Revenue. The final reading of the Coinage Act Amendment Bill and the election of the Public Accounts and the Finance Committees were the last items on the agenda.

Soon after taking his seat Sir Frederick Whyte announced the Viceroy's approval of the Assembly's election of Mr. Rangachariar as the Deputy President and again congratulated Mr. Rangachariar who responding declared that whatever should be their views the traditions of the House must be maintained.

Sir Malcolm Hailey then spoke on behalf of the Government and of the official minority (laughter) which was interested in the identity of its presiding officer. He said that they had experience of Mr. Rangachariar in the chair and expressed appreciation of the choice made by the House.

There were no questions on the paper.

BILL TO AMEND TARIFF ACT.

Sir Charles Innes introduced a Bill to amend the Tariff Act, 1894. He said that it had come to notice that matches, cigarettes, etc., on which import duties are leviable when imported by sea are being brought into India in considerable quantities over certain land frontiers. The Government of India have not at present any power to levy duties on articles following these land routes as the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, only authorises the levy of duty on goods crossing the frontier of certain foreign European settlements in India and of such territory of any Indian Chief as is declared to be foreign territory for the purposes of Section 5 of that Act. The object of this Bill is to revise this Act to enable the Government of India to levy customs duties on any articles imported or exported as the case may be by land from or to any territory outside British India which is declared to be foreign territory for the purposes of the Act.

Mr. Sethna opposed the introduction of the Bill as it involved even goods coming into British India from territories of certain Indian Chiefs. The Bill was, however, introduced.

CENTRAL REVENUE BOARD.

Sir Basil Blackett next introduced a Bill to consider the Central Revenue Board and to define its powers and functions. The statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill states that the Indian Retrenchment Committee's report recommended that in order to free the Government of India Secretariat proper from the functions of detailed administrative control exercised by it in the past the scope of the present Board of Inland Revenue should be enlarged to include customs, salt, opium and also excise and stamps so far as the Central Government was concerned with these subjects. The Government with the approval of the Secretary of State have decided to adopt this recommendation and to constitute a Central Board of Revenue in which the Board of Inland Revenue created by the Income Tax Act will be merged. The present Bill is designed to provide for the constitution of such a Board on a statutory basis, to transfer to it the functions of the Board of Inland Revenue under the Income Tax Act and also to appoint it as the chief customs authority under the Sea Customs Act, 1878. The Bill further provides for the transfer to the Central Board of Revenue of most of the powers and duties assigned by the Sea Customs Act to the local Governments. This centralisation of the administration of the Custom's Department is a natural consequence of the clearer delimitation under the reform's scheme of the respective spheres of the Central and Provincial Governments and this concentration of authority in the hands of an administrative body in close touch with the departments of the Government of India will render it possible to give the desired relief to the Secretariat. The Bill reserves to the Governor-General-in-Council the power to transfer to local Governments any functions of the new chief customs authority and this power will be exercised in regard to certain minor customs ports and to the administration of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, except where the working of that Act is in the hands of the Customs officers. Amendments of minor importance consequential upon the centralisation of the customs department are also proposed to be made in two other Acts by the present Bill.

BILL TO AMEND INDIAN COINAGE ACT.

An interesting discussion ensued on Sir Basil Blackett's motion that the Bill amending the Indian Coinage Act should be taken into consideration. Dr. Gour spoke at length pointing to what he thought were the dangers involved in the provisions of the Bill which were wider than those indicated in the statement of objects and reasons.

Mr. Narain Dutt (Swarajist) referred to difficulties which people in rural areas would be faced with if a legal tender was called in and could be cashed only at the Currency Office. Such offices were very few in India and poor villagers would never be able to go to those offices and some brokers might undertake to take back such coins at very small price. He thought the course suggested was far too drastic to check the activities of counterfeiters who could otherwise be dealt with by closer watch.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said that the nervousness of the House was justified as the Government was asking for a power which it has never possessed. He was sure they would not agree to inclusion of silver rupee within permission to call in a legal tender. He felt with Mr. Dutt difficulty of rural men that if a legal tender was called in, it should be cashed only at currency offices which alone could distinguish between legal tender and its counterfeit. He said that the Government could not do more than at present to check counterfeiting. He proposed a Select Committee.

Sir Basil Blackett said he was agreeable to a Select Committee, but pointed out that it was desirable that the power should be general. It was unthinkable that any Government could ever dream of calling a rupee even if it had power to do so. He thought Dr. Gour's speech was irrelevant.

Mr. Jinnah said that as the Government was not responsible to Legislature it was desirable that Legislature should be approached for sanction before any action was taken. He supported the proposal for a Select Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Bombay) opposed the Bill and pointed out the danger of entrusting the Government with power to declare illegal every rupee as legal tender. Imagine, he said, the panic which such a decision of the Government would bring about.

Sir Malcolm Hailey made it clear that the power the executive was asking for was very reasonable. When the Government decided to withdraw a coin it was in public interest and not in interest of the Government. Could it be ever imagined that the Government would withdraw rupee because it must be replaced by another rupee. Such a course would be highly detrimental to the public interest. The Government might lack in imagination, but they were not candidates for lunatic asylum. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chetty said that the provisions of the Bill were wider than those indicated in the statement of the objects and reasons attached to the Bill and the Legislature must see there was no loophole for the executive to abuse its power.

Mr. Rangachariar supported the view that the Legislature should have voice in determining decision of the Government.

Eventually the motion for a Select Committee was put and agreed to.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

The House then proceeded to the election of two Committees. As there were only eight nominations the President declared as duly elected the following eight members to the Public Accounts Committee, Messrs. K. C. Roy, K. C. Neogy, Kabiruddin Ahmed, Gulab Singh, Vishin Narain Singh, Ramana Iyengar,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 9.

The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting Third Day.

S S "Dongola", with mails of January 24, due at 7 a.m.

Principal Tannan's lecture on "India's Fiscal Policy", Muslim Students' Union, Chowpatty, 6 p.m., Hon. Sir I. Rahimtoolah to preside.

SUNDAY, Feb. 10.

Visit of Inspection to Tansa Lake, special Train leaves Victoria Terminus 11 a.m. (S.T.).

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

State Ball at Government House, Bombay, 9-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 7 (Thurs.) Sunrise 7h. 11m., Sunset 6h. 55m.
Feb. 8 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 56m.
Feb. 10 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 10m. sunset 6h. 56m.
Feb. 11 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 57m.
Feb. 12 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 57m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are requred to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Thursday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi on "The Egyptian Mummies, their Tombs and the Pyramids." The lecture will be illustrated by the lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

ANDHERI SADHAKASHRAM.

The third anniversary of the Sadhakashram at Andheri will be celebrated on Saturday and Sunday next. Prof. Kalelkar of the Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, will preside on the occasion.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

There has been no change for the better in the mill strike. The mills are still closed with the exception one or two. The men are, however, exceedingly quiet. The lockout will only terminate on the 18th of this month, and in the meantime the Mill Owners' Association have declared themselves against the principle of arbitration. Yesterday only one mill was working and that was the Colaba Mill. Some men are, however, attending to the cleaning of the machinery in the various mills in the city and this has naturally aroused the wrath of the strikers and an anonymous circular was posted on the walls of the Rachael mill threatening dire punishment to the men who went to work there. A strong posse of policemen was, however, posted on the mill premises to prevent any incident. In other parts of the city there was no trouble at all and everything was extremely peaceful. The men were not to be seen out in the streets at all and mostly kept themselves to their houses.

From further enquiries it appears that the European and his companion who were pelted with stones was the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, Mr. K. Hewett and his friends. As stones were thrown at them former, it is stated, frightened away the crowd by firing in the air. No one was hit. Mr. Hewett receiving some slight wounds.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

On January 24 His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson presided over a conference between representatives of Government and representatives of the Bombay Corporation to discuss the question of medical relief in the City of Bombay. It was then decided to appoint a small Committee to explore the question thoroughly and to submit a report as soon as possible. This Committee has now been constituted as follows:—

Nominated by Government:—
The Hon. Mr. B.V. Jadhav, The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., and the Surgeon General (Col. A. Hooton).

Nominated by the Corporation:—The President of the Municipal Corporation (Mr. H. P. Mody), Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, L.M.S., and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D., F.R.C.S.

The Committee will enquire into the whole question of medical relief and teaching in the City of Bombay with special reference to the J. J. Hospital and the Grant Medical College. It will have power to appoint a subcommittee to prepare detailed proposals and will report to Government with the least possible delay.

N. M. Joshi and Wilson. Twenty-four nominations for fourteen seats in the Standing Finance Committee were announced and the Swaraj Party supported ten Independent candidates out of these twenty-four inasmuch as these ten Independents have agreed to co-operate with the Swarajists in forming the New Nationalist Party.

The result will be announced to-morrow and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

BUDGET TO BE PRESENTED ON 29TH FEB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

In both the Houses of the Indian Legislature to-day a message was read from the Governor-General announcing that the budget would be presented on Friday, the 29th February. General discussion in the Assembly would take place on the 15th and 16th of March and in the Council of State on the 7th March. Voting on demands for Grants will take place in the Assembly from tenth to fifteenth.

CORRISANDE
RS. 169-8
GOLD GAINER
RS. 94-8
DANZIG RS. 31-8
POMME ANNA
RS. 105-8
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TAJ Rs. 234. WHISPERING Rs. 73.
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LADY RITA Rs. 193. DOLLARINA Rs. 106.
WATERLOO Rs. 99-8. FORFEIT Rs. 55.
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On SUNDAY, the 10th February, 1924, at 12 Noon.

Property on view from FRIDAY, the 8th and SATURDAY, the 9th. February, 1924

Property belonging to:—Lieut. Col. E. G. MADDOCK, I.M.S. (Civil Surgeon).

The Handsome and Rich household Furniture, Glass. Crockery, Cutlery, Cooking pots, Rugs. Carpets, Dhurries, Pictures, Etc. Also—One cottage Piano by:—ZIMMERMANN. One Ford Touring Car, 1919 Model. will be sold by Public Auction by:—

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1924.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

We have made it clear that the European officer must be left to get on or get out without any fussy intervention from the State and that we should set our face towards Indian recruitment. There is a lot of friction in the superior services, as the very classification of officers into European and Indian Associations would show. It is the duty of Government to safe-guard the interests and security of Indian officers—and Indian recruits—as against the internal pressure of the European hierarchy. The pertinence of the caution will be apparent from the terms of the questionnaire before the Lee Commission. The European hierarchy is seeking, under cover of provincialisation, to separate itself into an unapproachable caste with special prerogatives. Very politely they put it that while the number of European officers might be reduced, a select impeccable few should be exalted into the rank of All-India supremacy beyond the reach of their Indian confreres. It is the Kenya spirit breaking out into the longing for a species of Highlands for the Whiteman reserved for him and his posterity. While we staunchly stand for retrenchment, we have to oppose the invidious racial discrimination contemplated: the principle that, in this land, the children of the soil should be laid under a disability or be made subject to unequal treatment. The only honest principle of reward is that for equal work there should be equal payment whether the labourer be European or Indian, Brahmin or Pariah, Muslim or Christian. We strongly oppose the rule of racial premium for personal services whether they are rendered on the railways or mills or Government offices or other fields of work. What, however, is the criterion urged by the European officers? They produce a family budget, fearfully and wonderfully made, and demand compliance with claims which even Lord Lee scouted as abnormal. They have the hardihood to describe a salary of Rs. 2,500 for a European resident in India as less than a living wage. A State can only offer a scale of salaries commensurate with its resources and leave it to the individuals to adjust their needs and habits of life.

At the time of the Islington Commission Sir Theodore Morrison laid down that it would be a "very dangerous doctrine" if the State enquired into the budgets of individual officers and complied with their various claims and idiosyncrasies. "If the State once begins to look into the private circumstances of its officers," Sir Theodore Morrison wrote, "there is no logical ground for stopping short of the individual". What does it matter to the State if an officer is single or married, white or dark, Hindu or Muslim? The family-man has the burden of children, but there is a stage at which they become a comfort and a prop to which the celibate remains a stranger. We say this because we have been dumped with fantastic budgets touching the internal economy of the *sahib's* family. Once admit the principle, and we are on the slippery incline of illogicalities and injustices. The exceptional demands of the European officer are the cost of periodical voyages home and the expenses of the hill-station in the summer. In order to guard their health the Bombay Civilians have proposed six months leave every three years and free passage every time for their entourage. If we turn the question in fatherly sympathy for the Indian officer, we shall find obligations peculiar to him. The Indian officer has a larger circle of dependants, religious ceremonies to observe, daughters to marry; possibly the burden of daughter's marriage is heavier than the bill of six voyages. You may express hostile opinion touching social usages, but they are fierce facts impossible to escape. The respectable Muslim officer might like, as a religious duty, to send his aged parents on pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, a variety of imperious duty unknown to his European colleagues.

Is the State to ear-mark funds for it in his pay in a manner parallel to that outlined by the European official with his budgets and domestic peculiarities? The European budget provides for Club recreation (Family Rs. 15) Tennis (Rs. 10) and Dance or Concert (Rs. 5). Possibly the custom of offertory in the Church (say Rs. 10) did not occur to the authors of memorials. Incongruities of emolument in a land of multifarious stocks are absolutely indefensible. As Sir Theodore Morrison wisely said, we ought to fix a basic salary for the services and leave all racial preferences outside the pale of politics. Coupled with the claim of special privilege is the proposition mooted of a regal service set apart for Europeans who would bestride the stage as the King-Emperor's representatives, the man on the spot. The demands of the European services are unjust, and when they come associated with threats of administrative strikes and sabotage India has only one course open to her in self-respect. And seriously, we ask British Civilians of what avail to them would be the creation of a sterling fund in England set apart for payment of their pensions when they talk of serving India in good-will and when they might also remember the existence of British capital in India? It is panicky theatricalism. The substance of the European claim is this: "We will serve in India on the basis of opulence and power, but let there be no equality with us for the Indian or any exercise of authority by him as we disburse his wealth." If they are afraid of pin-pricks, it is the guilty conscience and the memory of old *zoolum* that prompts that fear: but India could and will be generous if her servants remain true to her salt.

MURAL PAINTINGS FOR DELHI

The Council of State will soon be given an opportunity of deciding a question of vital importance to Indian art. Mr. Phiroze Sethna who has given that opportunity will, it may be anticipated, secure the support of all the members who have thought seriously about the future of Indian art, which after all depends on the present opportunities to Indian artists. Mr. Sethna will request the Government of India to give to the students of the Bombay School of Art, specially trained for the subject, a chance to decorate portions of the big buildings now being constructed at New Delhi. This is the kind of work for which, those who have any knowledge of the subject know, they are by tradition, temper and training peculiarly competent. Mural painting is one of those rare things by means of which the race has found in the past, and will find in the future, its most natural, instinctive and characteristic expression. One need not recall Ajanta and Bagh which are only the last links in a long chain of indisputable achievements. Cautious training, discriminate guidance and adequate opportunities would soon reveal the inherited artistic gifts, so long suppressed, which no amount of mere academic instruction can impart to those who are not born with them. The necessary training and guidance have been provided in the Bombay School of Art. And the students have already sufficiently revealed the artistic talents and temper they have received from their ancestors. They are clearly marked in the mural decorations recently placed before the public. Those who have seen them can have no hesitation in recognising the artistic promise. It is only adequate opportunities that can bring out the full artistic capacities of the students. And the buildings in New Delhi, it is obvious, provide just the opportunities they need. In providing for the necessary training the Government of Bombay have already registered their claim for recognition and employment, and the mural decorations at New Delhi that it is entitled to ask for the Bombay artists are only the legitimate return for the trouble and expenditure they have incurred for their training. It is, therefore, only natural that one should expect the Government of Bombay to put up a strong case for the students whose interests it is their obvious duty to safeguard. They are moreover entitled to the appreciation they have earned on account of the enlightened policy they have been recently following in the conduct of the School. We have no doubt but that Sir Leslie Wilson, who has already given proof of his deep interest in Indian Art and Indian artists, will complete the work so well begun by Sir George Lloyd by successfully prevailing upon the Government of India to accept and act upon Mr. Sethna's resolution.

CENSUS OF THE "DEPRESSED."

According to the Census Report of 1921 the following figures give a rough estimate of the "minimum" numbers which may be considered to form the so-called "depressed" classes of the Hindu community in the several provinces of India:—

Assam	...	2,000,000
Bengal	...	9,000,000
Bihar & Orissa	...	8,000,000
Bombay	...	2,800,000
C. P. & Berar	...	3,300,000
Madras	...	6,372,000
Punjab	...	2,893,000
U P.	...	9,000,000
Baroda	...	177,000
C. India	...	1,140,000
Gwalior	...	500,000
Hyderabad	...	2,339,000
Mysore	...	932,000
Rajputana	...	2,267,000
Travancore	...	1,260,000

It will be seen that Bengal, the United Provinces, Behar and Orissa and Madras are the greatest sinners in respect of these unfortunate people, while the Punjab, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, Assam, Rajputana and Central India are comparatively freer from the evil. That the two Indian States, Hyderabad and Travancore, one Mussalman and the other Hindu, should have a disproportionately high percentage of the "depressed" classes is a matter of regret. In the former the illiteracy and poverty of the people as a whole stand in the way of the improvement of the lot of these suppressed classes, while in the latter State, the main stumbling block is neither illiteracy nor poverty, but the false orthodoxy of the higher class Hindus, who refuse to treat the "untouchables" in any way better than as slaves. But even in Travancore the "untouchable" worm has begun to turn and demand that its right to live be respected. The total "depressed" class population of India is roughly one-sixth of the entire population of the country, which according to the last census was 318,942,480. Barring a small section who have been drawn to the larger towns and cities of India, it is difficult to say whether there has been any material improvement in the lot of these classes in any of the provinces of India during the past one or even two decades. Is not this fact highly discreditable to the "higher" caste Hindus and especially to the educated portion thereof? How can there be any national solidarity and national progress when one-sixth of the nation is left to remain in a state of abject helplessness and hopeless misery. Not until Hindu Society rids itself of the evil of untouchability and concedes the elementary rights of humanity and citizenship to the "depressed" classes, can it hope for its own improvement and the progress of the nation as a whole. It behoves all educated and enlightened members of the community to take vigorous steps to remove untouchability and to improve the condition of their "depressed and oppressed" countrymen.

Notes of the Day.

The Premier's Proscribed Book.

Not many of the new British Premier's countrymen must be aware of the fact that the book he published after his visit to this country in 1910, entitled "The Awakening of India," is on the *Index Purgatorius* of the Government of India. Mr. MacDonald must be piqued to remember that he was thus honoured by the Indian bureaucracy. We will let the reader himself imagine what the feelings of the official hierarchy at Delhi must be when they recall the incident. The popularity of Mr. MacDonald's book with Indians was but quadrupled by the official ban and there must have been few "politically minded" Indians at the time who did not succeed in securing a copy of it and having a taste of the forbidden fruit. For the following extracts from the book we are indebted to "Forward"—or rather to Sir P. C. Ray, who took them down as notes at his first reading of the book:

We have destroyed the old social and economic organisation of India; we cannot restore it now in its unity and harmony, and we have not begun to succeed in putting anything in its place.

A little over one and a half millions (is spent) on education. (Mr. MacDonald writes in 1911). (It is) simply ridiculous. We spend far too much of the income of India on Imperial purposes, far too little on Indian development.

The rigidity of the revenue system forces them (the people.) Whenever a famine comes, they are stricken with starvation and they die by the thousands, whilst millions are shattered in physical vigour.

A week or two after harvest India's surplus wheat and rice have passed into the hands of dealers and when the next monsoon fails she starves.—Here is the West blundering in the East.

The great loss to India (is) that this peace (Pax Britannica) has been bought at the price of her own initiative.....The governed are crushed down. They become subjects to obey, not citizens who act. They become the hewers of wood in their national industrial economy."

Our "Rulers."

His remarks about Anglo-Indians in general and officials in particular are apt:—

"I have met men in India who had been there for a score of years. They knew few Indians, they had rarely discussed Indian affairs with them, they could not answer accurately some of the most elementary questions about Indian life, their opinion on current affairs were obviously the parrot repetitions of club talk or newspapers statement. In fact they were separate from India as I am at home in London, and took their opinions of India in an even more second-hand way than I had taken mine before I set foot in Bombay."

And lastly we have his verdict on the effect of British rule as a whole on India:

"How awe-inspiring this land and its people are! How temporary appear our dwelling places in it! Even our best deeds are they of the stuff which abides? Our good government—a revolution could bury it in its own dusty ruins. Our material gains—a spiritual revival could shrivel them up as the sun parches the grass on the plains. Are the pursuits we have taught India to follow anything but alluring shadows? Is the wealth we are telling her to seek to be anything but dust and ashes? Is the industrial India I saw arising, begrimed and strenuous to last and to overshadow the India one sees at the bathing ghats of Benares or feels in the Oriental Library at Bankipore?"

Who but a soulless bureaucracy could have discovered germs of danger in Mr. MacDonald's publication?

"Cooperation-ki-Jai!"

"The Leader" (Allahabad) asks whether the Magistrate and Collector of Muzaffarnagar has or has not promulgated the following queer Order:

ORDER.

'Each tahsildar will collect not later than the 31st January not less than Rs. 750 in subscription from the mauza of his tahsil for the Annual Horse Show Exhibition and Fair to be held from the 3rd—5th March inclusive in 1924. If any tahsildar can collect more than Rs. 750, so much the better, but no tahsildar is to collect less. All subscription must be realised and paid into the Fair Fund by the end of January. It is my intention to make the Fair as successful as possible and to hold a Durbar on Saturday, 8th March. Durbaris who fail to contribute suitably and punctually before the 2nd of January will not be invited. No subscription from Durbaris will be accepted after the 31st January; their seats will be offered to other subscribers. A regular Durbar on the most approved scale will be held; it is my intention to obtain a full military band from Meerut for this ceremony.

'(Sd.) G. K. DARLING.
'District Officer.
'10-11-1923.'

If we know anything of latter-day officialdom in the United Provinces and the Punjab, where the culture of the "Cooperation" plant in the hot-houses of the Aman Sabhas has been carried on with unexampled zest during the past three years, we shall probably hear Mr. Darling exclaim "Why not?" in reply to our contemporary's query. Perhaps, Mr. Darling is right. If the people are blind enough not to see the good of horse fairs, and do not spontaneously co-operate to make them a success, what is the head of the district meant for but to teach them to appreciate the benefits of such fairs, even though the lesson may have to be actually drilled into their unappreciative heads? Mr. Darling deserves to be congratulated on his gift of imagination, which the generality of Anglo-Indian bureaucrats so woefully lack. The withholding of invitations to the Durbar from delinquent Durbaris will serve the latter right—and we hope will serve Mr. Darling's purpose too! The idea of requisitioning a full military band for the august occasion is also highly commendable. As to the cost, it will, no doubt, be met out of the overflowing Indian exchequer, if not out of the toll levied by the tahsildars. We await with breathless interest further details of the programme of Mr. Darling's momentous "Durbar" which is to be held "on the most approved scale." Lot Lord Reading look to his laurels! And let the Non-cooperators tremble in their shoes when "Cooperation" is making such rapid and gay headway under official auspices!

Corporation and Boycott of British Goods.

The Municipal Commissioner is evidently doing his best to nullify the resolution of the Corporation for boycotting Empire goods. Sometimes goods are bought because they are cheap and at others because it is convenient to buy them. But the Commissioner does not seem to have recommended to the Corporation any articles manufactured outside the Empire. We can quite understand that he has the support of a section of the Corporation, which is bent upon doing an unpatriotic act, or going against the wishes of the country; but the Municipal Commissioner is bound to carry out the wishes of the Corporation, whether they are palatable to him or not. When the representative of a Dutch firm wrote to the Corporation rather strongly on the attitude of the Commissioner in giving undue preference to an English firm, some members side-tracked the whole question by irrelevantly asking the Commissioner whether the writer of the letter was really an engineer as he represented himself to be. The Commissioner in statingshis reasons for buying motors from an English firm says that they are of the standard pattern approved by the suppliers of electric current, as "they guarantee consumers against the stoppages of machinery." The Commissioner states that if the Corporation had purchased the plant from the Dutch firm, the "Tatas would have refused to supply current," as they had strong technical objections to the use of "squirrel cage motors" The Holland firm would have been in a position to supply any kind of plant to the specification of the Municipal electrical engineer. Besides the spare parts can always be stocked, as is done in the case of other machinery. At any rate, no case has been made out for buying the machinery from a British firm to the exclusion of others. Another argument urged for buying British goods is, "on grounds of economy and efficiency it is inadvisable, if not practically impossible, to give effect to the opinion of the Corporation." We did not know that British Empire goods were the cheapest and the best in the market, for the British newspapers have always been crying themselves hoarse whenever the High Commissioner for India purchased articles in the open market, because they were cheap and good; nor would there have been the cry that continental countries were dumping their manufactures into England; there would have been no demand also for giving Empire goods preferential treatment.

Accidents.

The Bombay City Police Report for the year mentions about 1200 cases of accident from motor cars of which about 75 proved fatal. It is absolutely necessary to check this reckless waste of human life and energy. Recently the Western India Automobile Association forwarded certain suggestions to the authorities to minimise the risks. In a letter to the Municipality they propose that "the present system of making passengers alight from the front of the tramcars is dangerous and we strongly advocate that the present arrangement of passengers entering behind and alighting from the front be reversed." They argue that the tramcar riders and motorists will both sight one another if the former alight from behind, and thus accidents will be avoided. The suggestion is reasonable; but we would observe that the mentality of some motorists needs altering in the direction of respect for human life, which can be done only by drastic alterations in the existing regulation. When one recalls the state of many thoroughfares in the Indian quarters of Bombay, some of them with no footpaths even, the force of the remark is evident. The crowd of rumbling tramcars, victorias with cracking whips, motor cars with hooting horns, covers the small area of many of these roads which furthermore are often being mended; and it is really a pitiful sight to see the anxious pedestrians shrinking to the walls to escape destruction. In the wider streets and roads the motorists indulge their lust for speed. At one time there was a proposal to acquire certain slices of private land along the Charni Road for the purpose of constructing a footpath but it has had no visible result. The speed of cars in all parts of the city should be much reduced, and some streets should, we think, be barred to motor-traffic.

AKALI STRUGGLE,

A REVIEW OF RECENT EVENTS

DEFIANCE OF THE DECLARATION.

(BY A. T. GIDWANI.)

For several weeks after the Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee and the Akali Dal were declared unlawful Associations there was anxious speculation, as to what the next step of Government or of the Akalis would be. The Declaration was manfully defied by Akali Leaders who took office immediately, regardless of all consequences and large bodies of Volunteers marched through the main streets of Amritsar daily carrying placards that declared them to be members of the Akali Dal. Government merely looked on. They were not prepared to follow their declaration to its logical conclusion because they knew that there were no less than seventy thousand men ready to court arrest and that in the process, another seventy thousand would easily be forthcoming. They consoled themselves, therefore with the belief that there were bogus committees.

A Stalemate.

Ridiculous as the position of Government became, it is obvious that the advantage gained by the Akalis could only last for a very short time. If Government pretended not to take their defiant demonstrations seriously, after a time the people too would not pay much attention to them. There was a stalemate. The case which the Akalis in an unfortunate moment, decided to defend went on from day to day. But the evidence was not of a character that would be found of any special interest by the average newspaper reader. Efforts were made by some Congress leaders to take advantage of the situation to launch some aggressive action but they did not find much support though the Congress defeated the plan of Government to isolate the Akalis by giving unstinted moral support to the Akali movement, of which the Working Committee's recent gift of twenty-five thousand rupees for the support of Akali prisoner's families gives eloquent evidence. Was there a way out?

The bureaucracy not content with the achievements it had already made, put new life into the movement by a series of acts of provocation which put the Akalis on their mettle. To the Jaito campaign which had been going on for many months, the Akalis were obliged to add another at *Bhai Pheru*:

Bhai Pheru.

Bhai Pheru is a village in Lahore District. It is about forty miles from Lahore by road. The most prominent place in the village is the large Sikh temple to which is attached a property of several hundred acres. Towards the end of last year, the Mahant of that Gurdwara came to an agreement with the S. G. P. C. which took over the management of the temple and the property, giving a monthly allowance of four hundred rupees to the Mahant. Sometime later the Mahant sought to recoil from this arrangement, making out that his agent had entered into the agreement without his sanction and that the S.G.P.C. had succeeded with the agent by intimidation. The case went to the District Magistrate of Lahore, who, after making personal inquiries found that the Mahant was a tool in the hands of designing men who were inducing him to go back on the agreement which had been concluded by him with the S.G.P.C. of his free will. The District Magistrate ordered that the temple as well as the property were to remain under the management of the S.G.P.C. It may interest the reader to know that this recognition of the S.G.P.C. came after its being declared an unlawful Association.

Cherished Longings.

Now there were a number of tenants on these temple properties who had remained on the lands in defiance of the old Mahant to whom they paid no dues. The S.G.P.C. being anxious to manage the properties in the best interests of the temple, invited applications and leased the lands to fresh tenants. And these tenants were arrested when they went to take possession. Every day since then some twenty-five men have been arrested and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and some fine. The number of arrests now exceeds five hundred

(Continued on page 9.)

MAKE READY.

"A BUSINESS GOVT."

ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES

MR MACDONALD'S VIEW

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Mr. MacDonald, in an interview granted to the Press claims that the present Government is not a businessman's Government but is certainly a business Government He declares the recognition of Russia is absolute, and objects to language that is not understandable by any man in the street like *de jure* recognition,but as Soviets attach importance to the phrase he is willing to subscribe to that. He says that Russia's entry into the League is not attended by any difficulty, but Germany's inclusion must also be instead upon. Mr. MacDonald is of opinion that the past Anglo-French misunderstandings are mainly due to the British Government's hesitating and negative attitude. He declares all that has gone and Britain is no longer content to sit and watch the events. The result of the new attitude is apparently succeeding beyond expectation.—Reuter.

ASIATIC QUESTION IN S. AFRICA.

GENL. SMUTS' STAND, APPROVED.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Capetown.—In the Assembly in the course of a debate on unemployment, the Labour leader, Mr. Creswell, and the Nationalist leader General Hertzog incidentally approved of General Smuts' stand on the Asiatic Question at the Imperial Conference General Hertzog remarked, with regard to the Asiatic Question that the issue was not between civilised and uncivilised labour. but of a civilisation so strange to White Civilisation that a collision between them must have most disastrous effects. Mr. Creswell remarked a mere denial of the rights to the Asiatics would not slove the problem.—Reuter.

HULETT ORDINANCE.

NATAL INDIANS' PROTEST

CAPETOWN, Feb. 5.

A Deputation of the Natal Indian Congress representing the Indian community of Natal waited on the Minister of Interior to-day and protested against the Hulett Ordinance. The Minister was sympathetic and promised an early reply to the representations.

The Cape Indian Association supported the Deputation.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU.

TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA NEXT WEEK

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

In compliance with the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress, Mrs. Naidu will proceed from East Africa to South Africa in the middle of February to give advice and all possible assistance to the Indians. There, Mr. Chaturvedi, who was to have accompanied her, is unable to go and is returning to India.

NEW GERMAN NOTE TO FRANCE.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

In a new note to France the German Government declares that the French support to the Separatists has seriously infringed the German sovereignty over the Palatine and resulted in the oppression of 700,000 defenceless people, and requests the restoration of conditions in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, disarmament of Separatists, unrestricted resumption of the activities of the German authorities and their non-interference in future in German domestic political affairs.—Reuter.

GERMAN NOTE TO FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that the German Government has sent a note to the French and Belgian Governments urging immediate withdrawal of the measures whereby the importation of French and Belgian goods into the occupied territory is favoured, inasmuch as the Customs duty on spirits, silk and clothing etc. is reduced, whilst the duties on raw materials and semi-manufactured goods have been increased. The note alleges that their intention is to separate, economically the occupied territory from Germany and secure its orientation to France and Belgium. These measures will seriously prejudice German customs revenue and jeopardise the German Government's efforts to stabilise its budget.—Reuter.

FRENCH LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

It is understood that the replies received from Rumania, Poland and Yugo-Slavia to the British enquiry with regard to the French loans are all most affable and all alike maintain that the assets at the disposal of the respective Governments are more than adequate to guarantee both the older and the newer obligations.

MAHOMED ALI'S MESSAGE.

A NATIONAL THANKS-GIVING DAY.

SUNDAY 10TH FEBRUARY 1924.

APPEAL FOR KHADDAR, CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP AND T. S. FUND.

Maulana Mahomed Ali has issued the following appeal to the country:—Since Poona and Bombay were the first to receive the news of the release of Mahatma Gandhi, naturally they were the first also in holding meetings to offer thanks to Almighty God for restoring our great Chief to health and to liberty. But just as a day was fixed some weeks ago for a common National Prayer in which all communities were to join, I think a day should now be fixed for National Thanksgiving also.

Sunday next (10th instant) will, I believe, be a suitable day. Our Christian brothers would no doubt give expression to their gratefulness to God on that day in their churches; but, in addition to that, we should all offer on that day at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) the Nation's thanks to a Merciful Providence for this double mercy of our Chief's recovery and his restoration to freedom.

The Gandhi Month should, of course, be observed, and the nation should express its deep sense of gratitude to God by preparing for one supreme effort to win the freedom of our Motherland as well. We have been paid the day's wages long before the day's work was done, and, in fact, before it had been well begun. Is this any reason for failing to do that work today? Should we not rather work all the harder now that we have been paid so well in advance? Certainly no one in India has a right to hope for a *darshan* of our released General, as all hope to do at the earliest possible moment, if he is not dressed in the uniform of that General's peaceful army and has not enrolled himself as a peace-loving member in the ranks of the Indian National Congress. When our Chief is once more able to move about freely, as we hope he would soon do, I may as well say that if I am consulted with regard to the preparation of the programme of his tour, I will certainly suggest that priority should be given to those provinces and districts which have distinguished themselves most in the use and manufacture of Khaddar, in the enrolment of Congress members and in the collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. There is not the least doubt that wherever he goes he would like to cast his eyes on one moving sea of white Khaddar.

On Sunday next when we meet to offer our thanks to Providence I hope our appreciation of the Government's action will also be recorded, and the nation will once more declare that it harbours no malice against the British people. Ours is a war without an enemy, and Indians are as ready for reconciliation as anyone else, provided that they are not asked to surrender the nation's honour and jeopardise the nation's freedom. We must continue to place our trust in God and in our humble efforts; but nothing should be done to antagonise anyone who desires to befriend us.

MOHAMED ALI.

Bombay, Feb. 6th, 1924.

VOLUNTEERS PROCESSION.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN CITY.

A procession of volunteers gathered earl morning yesterday near the Krishna Building, and went through the different parts of the town. Both Khilafat and Swaraj Sabha volunteers were present in large numbers. together with some of the leaders But owing to the short notice a very large gathering could not be arranged. The procession started from the Congress Office and passing along the Hornby Road went to the Abdur Rahman Street, Shaik Memon Street, Tambe Kanta, and Phydhonie. There the procession divided, and the Khilafat volunteers went into those parts of the city where there were Moslem residents, like Bhandy Bazar, Khalsa Moholla, etc. The other party went to Grant Road etc. There was much enthusiasm shown, and the procession made a brave show with the National flags which some of the volunteers carried in their hands.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

PUBLIC MEETING ON CHOWPATTY.

To celebrate the release of the Mahatma a huge meeting was held on the Chowpatty last night, under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee, Mr. K. P. Khadilker presiding. The crowd was very large, and a number of ladies were also present. It was one of the biggest meetings ever held in the city.

GOVERNOR'S GRACEFUL ACT.

Mr. Khadilker said they had met there to celebrate the joyful occasion of the unconditional release of the Mahatma. Some days ago they had met in that very place and prayed to God that the Mahatma might be released and their prayer was heard by Him. God was mighty enough to inflict sufferings on them, and also to give them every happiness. If the late Governor was in India for another two months, he would never have listened to the advice of Col. Maddock, however urgent it might have been. Their late Governor would have allowed things to take their course. If Lord Peel were in office the croakings of the Anglo-Indian Press might have been listened to in England and Mahatmaji would still have been in jail. Therefore, the greater was the reason for them to feel thankful to God for liberating the Mahatma from his imprisonment. Indians had no feelings or anger or hate towards Europeans, and if any attempts were made for a reconciliation and a hand was put forward Indians would grasp it, heartily. They thanked the Governor publicly for this graceful and generous act of his.

RESOLUTION.

He moved that: "This meeting of the citizens of Bombay assembled on this joyful occasion renders heartfelt thanks to Almighty God for the restoration of Mahatma Gandhi, the hope of India and the East to health and liberty and calls upon the Indian nation to express its deep sense of gratitude to God by preparing for one supreme effort to gain the liberty of their Motherland as well. This meeting records its appreciation of the action of the Government and once more declares that Indians harbour no malice against the British nation that desires reconciliation as much as any one else provided that it is consistent with national honour and freedom."

RELEASE OF THE GENERAL.

Mr. Mahomed Ali said they had met there to give expressions to their feelings of joy at the release of their general to lead them again to victory. They had met there but a few days ago and passed a resolution of prayer to God for the early release of Mahatmaji, and he was glad that their prayer was now granted by the Almighty God. He then stated that the Congress had some time ago fixed the Gandhi month from 18th February to 18th March in which they had to do their duty by their country. If their intensive work in that time was not able to release Mahatmaji nothing could have done so. But fortunately the Mahatmaji was released even before that. When the speaker came to know the glad news of the release at midnight, he at once went through the bazar and circulated the happy news among the Moslems. Last time when the members of the Stree Sabha went to Poona they could not see the Mahatma, but he hoped that the women of Bombay would again go to Poona and see Mahatmaji. They had got their reward from God, but still they had to do their work. Their general and leader was Mahatmaji and if his soldiers did not wear his uniform how would he be able to recognise his soldiers,—his own men from the enemy soldiers. Therefore, he would ask them all to wear Khadi. The Mahatma wanted to give all of them a vote, although Government had enfranchised only about sixty lakhs. They had only to pay four annas to get their vote and would they not take advantage of this privilege which was offered them. They, the citizens, did they not want a vote for themselves? He was going to Poona to see the Mahatma again, and he would tell him what he had seen. He would tell him that he had seen very few persons with Khadi on their persons. It was God himself who was responsible for the release of the Mahatma, for the Government did not even know of his illness before. While the Government said that it was necessary to remove the Mahatma to a place near sea-shore and had released him, therefore, they had not even the grace to acknowledge their "Himalayan blunder"; they had not even apologised to the nation for their past actions. He referred to the writings of the "Times of India" and said the croakings of that paper would not at all harm them. Continuing said the speaker they had no hatred towards any nation. They did not hate the British at all. He hoped with the release of the Mahatma the sanity of Government would also return. They had no malice he repeated towards any one. Theirs was a war without malice and hatred. If any one stretched forward his hand of friendship the Indian nation would accept it willingly and gladly. They had an enemy without any enmity. While their foe was a cunning foe in the words of "The Chronicle" Indians had no malice, no hatred, for the British nation. If, therefore, there was the least gesture of reconciliation, of friendship, they would accept it ,whether it came from their Governor or from his friend, Mr. Macdonald. He would repeat it again that they would accept the gesture of friendship on the part of Government.

NATION'S DUTY.

Mr. T. Prakasam said while it was a day of joy, it was a day of trouble for the Mahatma: If they did not do their duty and thus rejoice the heart of the Mahatma, it would merely mean sorrow for the Mahatma. They knew whatever the Mahatma had said had come true, within the last two years. His prophecy about the return of Turkish territory to the Turks had come possibly come true. In spite of all the true. People then wondered how it could might of the many enemy nations Kemal Pasha got back his Turkish territory at the point of his sword and the prophecy of the Mahatma had come true. When the Mahatma took upon himself the responsibility for the crimes committed in India by his people and asked the judge to give him the heaviest punishment, could they imagine any one doing it except the God Himself In imprisoning him, therefore, they had imprisoned the very embodiment of justice and purity and patriotism. He asked them not to fail in doing their duty to their country now that the Mahatma was out of jail.

VANISHING ARMY.

Dr. N. D. Savarker said the Mahatma who was a general before his imprisonment was no longer so—not because he was not able to lead them, but because the army was no longer there; it had disappeared altogether. Their enemy, however, was still there. The Mahatma would not now be able to distinguish his friends from his enemies. For they had all given up the use of Khadi; they no longer had Khadi caps on their heads. That was why he said that the army of the Mahatma had vanished. Yet, it appeared to the speaker, whether they deserved it or not, Swaraj was approaching and they had only to utilise the opportunity. They were thankful to the Governor for setting their great leader at liberty. But he asked the people not to forget their duty to the Mahatma and their country.

THANKS TO GOVERNOR.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said not only in India, but in the whole world there were signs of joy and gladness at the Mahatma's release. They felt as if their long-absent dear relation had returned to his home. He was proud as a Parsi that his community was no whit backward than any other community in praying for the release of the Mahatma, not only publicly, but in their homes and temples. The Mahatma had no enemies among men. He thanked the Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson,—the first time he had ever thanked a Governor—for his goodness in setting the Mahatma free against the wishes of his own advisers. They must give praise where praise was due and in this instance they had to thank their Governor.

Mr. B. T. Desai said it was clear to them that if the Mahatma was set free it was not owing to their efforts: they had failed to do their work; they had failed to do the constructive work to their great shame. Let them at least wear Khadi, if they wanted to do the smallest service to the country. At least from now onwards he hoped they would take to Khadi.

Srimati Kuverbehn said they were unfit to celebrate the release of the Mahatma, because they had failed in their duty. Those who had come there—at least many of them—were still wearing foreign clothes. If they could not do that much sacrifice for the country, for which their Mahatma had gone to jail, how could they ever win Swaraj. They were blaming their womenfolk for not wearing Khadi, but here there were men who were still wearing foreign cloth!

Babu Girish Chander Chatterji said it was not a day of rejoicing to them, but a day of shame for they had allowed their leader to remain in jail for two years and Government had released him only because his health was bad. They could not use the Charkha, they could not wear Khadi, they could not do their duty and so he was in jail for two years. He appreciated the action of the Government, this act of the Government. They also appreciated the statesmanship of the Government. It was a libel to say that the N. C. O. movement in Bengal had turned into a movement of murder. Only those people who believed in violent methods for attaining independence were committing murder. But most of those who believed in violent methods had become non-violent N. C. O.'s now. He must know something about that movement, for he himself was a revolutionary. They wanted a revolution now, but it was to be a bloodless and non-violent revolution. If there were violent revolutionaries in Bengal at present, it was due to the acts of the White bureaucracy.

ANGER SUBSIDED.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said he was angrily wandering throughout India because the Mahatma was in jail, because they had not done their work. His anger had somewhat subsided now, but his energy for work was still there. His brother had told them that a new slur of hope was appearing in the horizon; he thought it was not the Mahatma who had come out, but it was the advent of Swaraj. He asked them to do their duty by their country without fail.

He asked them to shout out the name of his leader: Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai. (Shouts of Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai.) Allah-o-Akbar, Bande Mataram and similar other cries, which the audience did with great enthusiasm.

Some people cried out "Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali Ki Jai."

Maulana Shaukat Ali said he and his brother were the servants of the great Mahatma and they did not claim to be leaders. So long as they had no Swaraj they had no right to call "Jai" to anybody, but the Mahatma.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

PROCESSION.

The meeting then formed itself into a grand and huge procession. The Moslem and Congress volunteers formed themselves into a two lines, and they were followed by the ladies who had attended the meeting in such large numbers. Then the school-girls came with flags in their hands, behind them coming the leaders, including the Ali Brothers, Mr. Prakasam, etc. The rear was brought up by the Moslem and other schoolboys, also bearing small flags in their hands. It was a very fine procession, representatives of the various communities in the city. Slowly it proceeded towards Madhavbag gathering large numbers on its way. The whole of the Sandhurst Bridge was lined by men to see the fine sight. It took a good deal of time for the procession to reach Madhavbag. There after praying for the early restoration to health of the Mahatma the crowd slowly dispersed.

ILLUMINATIONS.

Owing to the short notice and insufficient publicity only a few buildings in the city were illuminated here and there. There was not much buntings displayed on the buildings, either. But the illuminations, however meagre, were spread all over the city, from one end to the other. Many shops were, however, closed in all parts of the city, specially in Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaon wards. A large number of shops were closed on Monday as soon as the news of the release was out. Several educational institutions were also closed to celebrate the occasion.

MASS MEETING AT GRANT ROAD.

A crowded mass meeting attended largely by the Mussalmans of Bombay was held last night at Chota Kabristan to celebrate the release of Mahatma Gandhi. Besides Maulana Shaukat Ali, who presided, Maulana Mahomed, Mr. Osman Sobani, and others attended the meeting which, however, did not commence before 10-30 p.m. speeches were delivered expressing the intense joy of the people on the occasion and the proceedings were throughout marked by intense enthusiasm and hilarity. A fuller report of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

BY COMMERCIAL FIRMS OF BOMBAY.

The following telegram has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi by the Marwari Sammailan, The Marwari Chamber of Commerce The Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd., The Hindustan Deshi Merchants' Association Marwari Prantik Aggarwal Mahasabha, The Maheshward Hitkarni Sabha, The Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association and the Marwari Sewa Samati:—

"Our heartiest congratulations on your

(Continued on next page.)

FLOODS IN ARABIA.

A LARGE PART SUBMERGED.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 6.

Teheran.—A large part of Arabistan is completely submerged by unprecedented floods due to torrential rains from January 24th to the 31st. A considerable loss of life and property is reported the extent of which is not yet calculated. Ahwaz, Maidani, Naphtun, Dari and Khagineh have all suffered. The floods began to subside on the 4th February.—Reuter.

MR. GANDHI'S PROGRAMME.

"CAPE TIMES" ON INDIA'S FUTURE.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 6.

The "Cape Times" discusses the course Mr. Gandhi will take and asks whether he will go with the stream and express approval of Mr. Das's assault on the Council from within or adhere to his strict interpretation of non-co-operation. The paper declares that if he should decide to travel the same road as Mr. Das then the future of India is dark indeed.—Reuter.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

RE-ASSESSMENT OF STANDARD PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Rubber Growers' Association has received a cablegram from its Kualalumpur branch stating that new rules are published giving effect to the Central Restriction Committee's recommendations. The rules provide for reassessment of standard production with effect from the 1st of November last. The standard production remains in accordance with the Central Committee's scale but subject to the maximum assessment of 400 pounds per acre for rubber planted in 1916 or before that period and proportionately less for younger rubber pending reassessment. Credits or coupons will be issued for a quarter commencing February 1st. It follows that owners with certificates of standard production of over £ 400 per acre may export on the basis of the standard of £ 400 per acre per annum. Owners with certificates of production of less than maxium may export at the existing rates.—Reuter.

MEXICAN REBELS FORCED TO EVACUATE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Mexico City.—President Obregon announces that the federal troops have captured Cordoba and confirms that the rebels have evacuated Vera Cruz and Huerta and fled.—Reuter.

BATTLE CRUISERS AT SINGAPORE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Singapore.—The battle cruisers "Hood" and "Repulse" arrived at Port Swettenham on Monday and were visited by the Chief Secretary of the Malay States. The ships were surrounded by swarms of natives. The Chinese community entertained officers on Tuesday and Indo-Ceylonese Community entertained the men at a vast limestone cave in Batu.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Winnipeg.—The Canadian National Railways are arranging the transportation of several thousand farmers from the United States, who are expected to settle in the Canadian West this year.—Reuter.

Quebec.—Five prominent Scandinavian agents of steamship lines have arrived here in order to investigate conditions with view to settlement of 10,000 Norwegians in Canada.—Reuter.

The death is announced of Mr. Nevieton Goodwin, the Managing Director of the Penang Gazette.

Teheran.—The Russian Minister here called on the British Minister this morning. The latter returns the call on the 7th.—Reuter.

The London County Council has agreed to the Theatres Committee's proposal to allow hotels and restaurants, licensed for public music and dancing, to remain open after midnight from Monday to Friday during the British Empire Exhibition.—Reuter.

Chamonix.—At the concluding ceremony of wintersports, the following modifications were announced in national classifications:—France 16½ points, Belgium 2, Canada 1, Making Canada 11 instead of 9th, Norway has secured the first three places in long ski-jumping and combined ski-race and jumping.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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MAKE READY.

(Continued from previous page)

release. May Almighty bless you with full strength so that India under your guidance and inspiration attain her goal." All the markets connected with the above associations were entirely closed in honour of Mahatmaji's release.

BY ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL STUDENTS.

A meeting of the Elphinstone College Hostel Union was held on Wednesday, the 6th instant at 9-30 (p.m) when the following resolution was passed:—"We the resident-students of the Elphinstone College, (Bombay) offer our sincere thanks on your Excellency's graciously releasig Mahatma Gandhi."

One more resolution was passed wishing Mahatmaji a long life. The president was authorised to convey the resolutions to H. E. the Governor and Mahatmaji respectively.

BY LOKMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYA SHALA.

A meeting of the students was at once arranged in the Prayer Hall. The photos of Mahatma Gandhi and Lok Tilak were garlanded. The building was beflagged at the time.

In the beginning Miss Tulasker, M A., the Principal, gave the joyful news to the students. Sweetmeats were then distributed.

BY DRUG MERCHANTS.

Members of the Medicine and Drug Association of Ahmedabad assembled in a meeting on Tuesday, passed a resolution expressing its heartfelt joy and begs at the long-cherished liberation of Mahatma Gandhi

BY AKHILA DRAVIDA RASHTRIYA SANGHA.

The General Secretary of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha, Bombay, sent the following message to MahatmaGandhiji on the 5th instant:—"Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha's congratulations on your unconditional release."

AT DADAR.

Dry fruits were distributed on Wednesday the 6th instant by Mr. K. N. Yeolekar, a Patron and member of the Board of Directors of the General Education Institute Dadar, among the students of the Dadar English School, The Primary Boys' School and the Karve Girls' High School, the three schools of the Institute, at Dadar, in sacred memory of the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi.

REJOICINGS OF GRAIN MERCHANTS.

At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association, held on Wednesday at 1 p.m. (S.T.) it was resolved to close the Market to-day to celebrate the occasion of the release of the Mahatmaji and to feed the poor.

BAPU AFTER RELEASE.

STREAM OF VISITORS AN HOSPITAL

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, Feb. 6.

People in Poona came to know of the news of Mahatma Gandhi's release—which was by no means expected so soon—much before the order was officially received and communicated to Mahatmaji. The first information seems to have filtered down from Bombay before dawn, and the news, as might be expected, spread through the City and the Cantonment like wild fire. Great enthusiasm was manifested everywhere. Messrs. S. M. Paranjpye, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Wasudevarao Joshi, and H. V Tulpule, Chairman, Committee of Management, Poona Municipality, repaired soon afterwards to the Sassoon Hospital, for confirmation of the news. Confirmation obtained, they lost no time in setting to work. The Municipal office was closed and the National Flag was hoisted over the Municipal office. All the Municipal Schools were closed, as also all other national educational institutions. The Ferguson College with its auxiliary—the New Engli High School and Prof. Karve's Women's University however remained open throughout the day, but it was remarkable that students from these institutions were not behindhand in hastening to the Hospital grounds to pay their homage to the nation's leader.

The city itself was gaily decorated and everywhere one could see abundant signs of rejoicing. People were thankful to Providence that Mahatmaji had been restored to them.

In the Cantonment as well as the city commercial offices remained closed in honour of the happy event. Sweets were freely distributed and poor people were fed.

Telegraphic messages have been pouring in from all parts of India asking either for confirmation of the news or tendering prayers for the long life and happiness of Mahatmaji.

Among the distinguished visitors from Bombay to-day were Maulana Shaukat Ali Maulana Mahomed Ali and Seth Revashankar Jagjivan. Messrs. C. Rajagopalachar and Party left here the previous night for Belgaum in connection with their khadi tour, and the news was communicated to them only this morning. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel also left here on Monday afternoon, altogether unaware of the happy ending that was to come so soon to all the public anxiety during the past three weeks.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Ansuya Ben, and Devdas and a host of devoted people from the Ashram at Sabarmati, have been here all the time anxiously watching by the bed-side of the beloved, not only theirs, but of the whole nation. When they came to know of the good news, it goes without saying they were mightily pleased to think that Bapu was free once more. But as true disciples of Mahatmaji, they did not allow themselves to be elated, and took the news cheerfully but quietly. Mahatmaji to whom the news was officially communicated by Col. Maddock at about 8 a.m. It was an unusual—and unexpected—hour for Col. Maddock to make a call, and the inference was of course, that he had something important to communicate It proved to be no other than the order of the Government of Bombay—received at Poona by a special messenger,—Col. Maddock lost no time hastening to Mahatmaji's bed-side, and conveying to him the happy news. Apparently Mahatmaji had, till then no information. He received the news cheerfully as is his wont, and there was some conversation in which Col. Maddock chaffed him genially.

Thereafter in anticipation of a great rush of callers, arrangements were briskly carried out for removing Mahatmaji to separate but spacious cottage in the Hospital compound. This was done, with a view to prevent the other patients from being disturbed.

It goes without saying that the Hospital grounds were crowded by about 9 a.m with visitors, anxious to pay their homage to Mahatmaji, Maulana Shaukat Ali, who had arrived here from Bombay early in the morning was with Mahatmaji, immensely pleased, at being privileged to be the foremost to congratulate his chief on his release.

Though the wound has not yet healed completely, Mahatmaji is now looking very much brighter and more cheerful and certainly very healthy.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, and several others came up by the morning Express which reaches Poona at 12-45 p.m. The Maulana went up straight to the Hospital His only regret seemed to be that Maulana Shaukat Ali had the good fortune of being the first from Bombay to share with Bapu in the sense of freedom which was singularly to be observed in the mysterious disappearance of the plain clothes policeman from the place. During the past two weeks, these gentlemen of the Criminal Intelligence brotherhood, had by their constant presence about Mahatmaji's ward, had almost come to be regarded as an institution, inseparable from Mahatmaji's sick-room. It was always a pleasant reminder to all those who used to call on Mahatmaji, that they were still of the earth and could not escape the ordeals of the earth, without being laid by the arms by the drowsy policeman. But the manners of these policemen battle description. In the environment they had been placed they had learnt to fit themselves for being about the place; they were always deferential, and sometimes almost fascinating with their supercilious smiles and agreeable manners. One day. I fell into the hands of one of these wide-awake brotherhood, who had a difficulty, in understanding who I, was. Finally, to put the man at ease, I voluntarily handed him my card with request that he might present it to his boss with my compliments. This institution, which I had grown to regard practically as inseparable from Mahatmaji's sick-room, has come to a sudden end.

To return to my subject when Maulana Mahomed Ali went to see his Bapu, he found Bapu sitting up taking his nourishment, which at the moment happened to be a plate of oranges. The Maulana at once rallied him about it and asked: "Have my share?" Mahatmaji's answer was "Yo are welcome." It was obvious that Maulana Mahomed Ali was beside himself with joy, and deeply touched by the joyous expression on his chief's face. Mahatmaji felt undoubtedly happy to see the Maulana standing by his bed-side. Mahatmaji was sitting up in a reclining posture, and a light foot stool had been placed across his lap, on which was placed the plate of oranges. As I have already mentioned, Mahatmaji was pleased to receive a copy of "The Chronicle" and also the special supplement which we had taken out late on Monday night, soon after the news of the release had been conveyed to us. It was the first time after twenty-two months that he had received a newspaper, and by a happy coincidence, "The Chronicle" was the first to be placed in the hands of Mahatmaji, fittingly enough, as it seemed, because "the Chronicle" has always been an indefatigable supporter of Mahatmaji and his programme. After staying a short while with Mahatmaji Maulana Mahomed Ali left Bapu to rest little before the visiting hour—which is p.m.—came.

STREAM OF VISITORS.

In the afternoon, the hospital compound was full of people of all classes, and walks of life, prominent among them being students from various educational institutions. It was obvious that some of them had come surreptitiously, because their love for Mahatmaji was greater than th fear of magisterial displeasure. At 4 p.m. they made a thick human wall round th cottage and the inrush of people was tremendous—so tremendous as to cause muc disturbance to the patient, who is still wea and unable to stand up without assistance Remonstrances were unavailing with th people, whose enthusiasm had apparentl got the better of their judgment. After great deal of argument, they were persuaded to go away.

I spoke to Mahatmaji, with a much lighter heart on this occasion than durin my previous visits. I particularly enquir about his condition and learnt that th wound has not yet healed—it would certainly take some time—that Mahatmaji feels a little pain when he moves about on the side. Of course, Mahatmaji can sit up in the bed, but walk he cannot yet. O Monday, when he made an attempt, wit assistance of course, he seemed to hav felt giddy, nor is this to be wondered at, considering the heavy strain of illness. From this, people can realise how wea Mahatmaji still continues to be, and th public cannot do a better service to Mahatmaji than by keeping off from the hospital precincts, until he gets better and stronger Mahatmaji needs complete rest, and every kind of excitement must be vigorously discouraged. Mahatmaji's love for the people is so great that when the people are clamouring for *Darshan*, he will need no advice to the contrary, but must let the public quench their thirst, no matter at what risk to his own health. The public would therefore be consulting the interests Mahatmaji's health, by putting off thei visits.

In the evening, a mass meeting was held on the Reay Market grounds, at which about twenty thousand people were present, Speeches were made by Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, and other leaders congratulating the nation on Mahatma' restoration to freedom and offering thank to Providence. The point which was mos emphasised, was that the nation had no cause to be elated, since it had hardly contributed to that happy consummation. Maulana Mahomed Ali told the audience, without mincing words, that the people ought to be ashamed of themselves for not having done their duty. He emphasised the necessity of their being wide awake and completing the duty which had been imposed on them by the Mahatma. Devdas Gandhi was constrained to protest mildly against the rush of the public to the hospital to see Mahatmaji, and he begged of the audience and their friends to desist from such visits.. That the audience appreciated the frank talk of Devdas, we were not left in doubt.. The audience fully endorsed his remarks by giving him a thunderous ovation when he finished his speech. The meeting terminated with tremendous shouts of *Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai*, given in a chorus by twenty thousands people.

Telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the country, and poor Devdas has been taxed to the utmost in answering one and all. The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is not less assiduous in replying to the many telegrams and letters which are being sent to it.

AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

Under the auspices of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, a mass meeting was held at Triplicane Beach last evening to express rejoicings at the Release of Mahatmaji. Sjt Srinivasa Iyengar presided and Sjt. Nageswara Rao of Andhrapatrika and Moulana Yakub Hassan were the principal speakers. Maulana Yakub Hassan in the course of his speech said that their hearts were so full of joy that day because of their great leader's release, which had come to them as a great relief. If only they tried to grasp the significance of great event they would realise what a great triumph it was to non-co-operation. Government had a golden opportunity of winning over the hearts of the people if only they had released Gandhiji at the most psychological moment, when their saintly leader was laid up with illness in the Sassoon Hospital. But Government failed to capture the imagination of the people. Even the occasion of Lord Reading's opening the Assembly was missed by his Excellency to make a generous gesture. He then proceeded to say that it was the Swarajists' and Independents' joint action to see that a resolution was adopted by the Assembly which should be so worded as to see that all political prisoners should be released as preliminary to the grant of responsible Government immediately. That was responsible for the release of Mahatma Gandhi. Knowing full well that the resolution was sure to be carried by a very large majority in the Assembly and having felt that the Labour Government would not countenance the action of the Viceroy in vetoing such a resolution passed by the Assembly, Government had taken that action to save its prestige. More than all this it was M. Mahomed Ali's achievement in the Cocanada Congress in bringing about unity that gave them their present triumph. It was not an act of grace on the part of Government but success was due to their own efforts. If people rose equal to the occasion under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi during the coming months Swaraj was certain within a year.

AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

The news of Mr. Gandhi's release reached here at 10-30 a.m. and by noon the whole of Calcutta was aware of it. Almost all Indian papers published extra editions announcing it in hold types. The feeling in North Calcutta was one of joy. Both Hindus and Mahomedans forgetting their differences, gave expression to this feeling by offering prayers in temples and mosques. Private colleges and schools were closed for the rest of the day, while business in North Calcutta was suspended. As soon as the news reached Calcutta it was repeated to the mofussil towns and by nightfall, telegrams began to pour in from district towns.

In Calcutta, there was an overcrowded meeting at Mirzapore Park, attended by Hindus and Mahomedans where speeches were made expressing joy at the action of the Government.

AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

The news of Mr. Gandhi's release has been received here with great satisfaction by all sections of people who are congratulating the Governments of Bombay and India on their statesmanlike action.

The people in the city are observing the day as a day of thanksgiving.

Congress volunteers paraded through the streets in a procession during the day singing National songs.

Several houses and a large number of shops were illuminated in the city, and a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Congress Committee, where a resolution was passed congratulating Mr. Gandhi on his recovery and release and welcoming him back.

AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 5.

The news of Mr. Gandhi's release received here this afternoon spread like wild fire, and the people seemed to have been entirely satisfied and the people pray for his long life.

AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

Much satisfaction is felt here at the release of Mr. Gandhi.

The Municipal Offices and schools have been closed.

BY DELHI MOSLIMS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Moulana Mazharuddin Honorary Secretary Provincial Khilafat, Delhi. has sent the following telegraphic message to Mahatma Gandhi:—"Accept congratulations on behalf of Delhi Moslems on your unconditional release. May God likewise oblige Government through popular will to concede Swaraj. We all pray for your speedy recovery."

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA'S MESSAGE.

AGRA, Feb. 6.

The president of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind has sent the following message to Mahatma Gandhi:—"Thank God on your triumphant and unconditional release and recovery from the fatal disease for the service of humanity at large. At these glad tidings the Indian nation's rejoicings know no bound. I also offer my heartfelt congratulations and anticipate the pleasure of seeing you free.

AT BROAC .

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, Feb. 5.

A meeting of the Broach City Municipality expressed its profound delight at the unconditional release of the world-famed Mr. Gandhi. The meeting recorded its appreciation of the opportune and dignified step taken by the Government.

GREETING FROM GERMANY

HAMBURG, Feb. 6.

The president of a meeting held in Hamburg cables:—

"Indian merchants' meeting sends greetings on Mahatmaji's release and prays for his quick recovery so that he may lead the Motherland to victory."

REJOICING ALL OVER INDIA.

We have received messages from numerous places all over India where meetings and processions were held and resolutions wishing long life to Mahatmaji were passed. Among the places where release celebrations were held were. Benares, Bijapur, Dharwar, Bagalkot, Sangamner, Cuzna nore, Bangalore, Barsi, Porbander, Sakkar, Bankipore, Malwan, Mangalore, Ajmer, and Ghatkopar.

MR, SASTRI'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 6.

As soon as the news of his release was known in Delhi the Right Hon. Mr. Sastri sent the following telegram to the Servants of India Society for being communicated to Mahatma Gandhi. It was as follows:—"If further stay in Poona be desirable or necessary pray consider the Society at your disposal. The members feel great joy and honour at being of service. They suggest respectfully that no solicitations or calls should be allowed to interfere with convalescence and complete recovery."

When the message was communicated to the Mahatma last evening he said:—"Of course, I shall consider the Society as my home in case a prolonged stay here is found needful." According to the present plans he will continue in hospital until he is able to move about and dressing of the wound becomes unnecessary.

As long as he was a prisoner he had given up thinking about what happened outside but since yesterday morning his mind had already started working at the different problems engaging the public attention but as for undertaking any active work it is obviously impossible until he is sufficiently strong.

THE MADRAS PRESS COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

Commenting on Mr. Gandhi's release the "Swarajya" writes that the Government has found it impossible to resist the national demand for Mahatma Gandhi's release. In our opinion the authorities have shown considerable wisdom in releasing him without further delay but their attempt to hide an obvious discomfiture behind the plea of medical advice lacks both sincerity and grace.

The "Madras Mail" in the course of a leading article says that Mr. Gandhi would be released after his illness was generally foreseen. In releasing Mr. Gandhi, the Government of Bombay have acted humanely. They have done what any body of feeling men would have done. It now remains for Mr. Gandhi and his followers to repay the consideration with wisdom. His honesty of purpose which was shown by his refusal to give political messages while in jail will, the paper trusts, lead him to refuse his approval of the destructive course now favoured in the Extremist and Swarajist circles.

The "Hindu" says that it is beyond question that distinctly better atmosphere would be brought about as the result of the release dictated though it was by considerations alike of expediency and common humanity. As to political significance of the release, the paper says that is would, from the point of view of the bureaucracy be a piece of monumental folly to set at large a force of such dynamic potentialities as the Mahatma unless there was slowly the permeating conviction that the time had come, after the prilminary bluster, which always heralds the retreat to yield with good grace to the inevitable.

The "Swadeshimitran", a Tamil daily, says that the Government ought not to have imprisoned Mr. Gandhi but having committed that mistake they ought to have released him much earlier.

The fact that the Viceroy in his speech in opening the Assembly could not say that the political situation has eased as a result of his incarceration is a positive proof that the Government have reaped no benefit by his imprisonment.

The "Andhrapatrika", a Telugu daily, says that to-day all classes of people, irrespective of cast or creed, are rejoiced over this happy event, and consideres that the people's joy would have been profound had the release of Mr. Gandhi only synchronised with the attainment of Swaraj.

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

The "New India" writing on Mr. Gandhi's release says that the pressing requests of Mr. Gandhi's friends strengthened by medical opinion have brought about Mr. Gandhi's release. On the consequence of the release the paper says God grant that neither the nation nor the Government may have reason to regret either the generous impulse of one or clemency of the other.

The "Daily Express" says that few in this country or in Great Britain would doubt the wisdom of the Government of India in releasing Mr. Gandhi. If there was purpose in stopping his political activities it had now ceased and the complexion of the political situation in the country is entirely changed. Detention any longer of one whose influence would in real emergency be thrown on the side of order and non-violence would have been sheer cursedness and impolicy of no small magnitude on the part of any Government. The paper says that Lord Reading has by this action demonstrated his high statesmanship larger vision and wider outlook and carried home to the people of India real attitude of the British Nation towards their political aspirations.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Commenting on Mr. Gandhi's release the "Statesman" says:—

"It would be unjust to accuse the Government, as one is tempted to do, of bad stage management. The political consequences of the release will be to deepen the impression that the British Government in India have lost the nerves.

The "Englishman" says, Mr. Gandhi is no common agitator. His behaviour in confinement is exemplary. In preventing anarchy and murder, we hope the apostle of non-violence should be our ally and not a hindrance.

INDIAN PRESS.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" observes:—If the release shows a change of heart of the bureaucracy, the country may yet be spared the spectacle of deep unrest. If, however, the release had been dictated by a policy of injuring the movement started by the new coalition of the Nationalists in the Legislature, the Government will be sadly mistaken.

The "Servant" says:—"The release shows Mr. Gandhi has been appreciated and his principles stand vindicated. The boomerang has recoiled, charity and sacrifice have triumphed.

The "Forward" welcomes Mr. Gandhi back to lead the people in this hour of trial.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The "Daily Mail" terms the action of the Government in unconditionally releasing Mr. Gandhi as surprising and considers a pledge to abstain from political agitation prescribed for a period might well have been taken from Mr. Gandhi. The paper is of opinion that there are many signs which show that we are nearing a dangerous deadlock in India. The reforms are breaking down and it may soon be necessary to consider whether they should be temporarily suspended, wholly or partly. The paper urges the necessity of upholding British authority.—Reuter.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

GRATIFICATION AT MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall. Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding. The members seemed to have been much preoccupied with the all absorbing topic of the day, namely the release of Mahatma Gandhi. The great event was hailed with much pleasure of all sides and when at the very outset Mr. Tairsee took the opportunity to move, with the permission of the house, a resolution recording the Committee's pleasure at the announcement of the release of Mahatma Gandhi by the Government of Bombay, Mr. Boman-Behram formally seconded it, and the motion was carried most enthusiastically, all members present—Indian as well as European—supporting it with all good humour. The following is the full text of the resolution passed:—

"That the Standing Committee place on record their expression of extreme gratification at the pleasant news of the release of Mahatma Gandhi from imprisonment."

The above resolution on being put to vote was carried with acclamation.

GAS CONTRACT.

The Committee next considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting "the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act, to a contract being entered into with the Bombay Gas Company, Ltd., for the supply of 2,00,000 gallons of dehydrated tar during the year 1924-25 commencing from 1st March 1924 at the rate of Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt (—10 gallons), that is, at the same rate as during the current year, and also to the invitation of tenders by public advertisement being dispensed with under Section 72 (3) of the Act, as this is the only available local source of supply of tar. The cost which will be about Rs. 1,30,000 can be met from the grant provided for Oiling and Tarring Roads, (b)—Materials, in the next year's Budget."

Sanction was given to the proposal.

The following letter from the Commissioner was recorded and copy forwarded to the Corporation:

"With reference to the Standing Committee Resolution No. 8231 of 30th November 1923, authorising me to borrow Rs. 65 lakhs either from Government or with the sanction of Government from the Imperial Bank or one of the local Exchange Banks, pending the raising of a permanent loan next year, I have the honour to report for the information of that body that the Bombay Government has been pleased to agree, with the sanction of the Government of India, to make a loan of Rs. 65 lakhs, on the usual terms, to this Corporation. Arrangements will now be made to receive the amount by instalments as and when required."

RETIRING MEMBERS.

The following is the list of members of the Standing Committee selected by lot yesterday (6th February, 1924), for retirement from office at noon on the 1st day of April 1924, under section 45 (1) of the Municipal Act.

(a) Members appointed by Government:—

1. Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot.
2. Mr. P. A. Kelly.

(b) Members appointed by Corporation:—

1. Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtuoola.
2. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas.
3. Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy.
4. Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram.
5. Major C. Fernandes.
6. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai.

The Committee then adjourned.

MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—To-day is the day of rejoicing on account of Mahatma Gandhi's release; but what about Mr. Horniman who was deported from India from his sick-bed without any trial in open court? I hope, Sir Leslie Wilson will take now this opportunity to add to our rejoicing to give justice to Mr. Horniman who has made India his home and has for nearly five years been deprived of his livelihood. His Excellency requires courage to take the bold step to give justice to a man of his own race, without loss of time, to work hand in hand with his Indian subject. —Yours etc.

A JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

KENYA IMMIGRATION BILL.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S ASSURANCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6

The Council of State held a short sitting to-day. An important debate was anticipated on the motion of Mr. Sethna of Bombay urging on the Secretary of State for the Colonies the urgent necessity of delaying the progress of the Kenya Immigration Bill through the Kenya Legislature until the Committee to be appointed by the Government of India in pursuance of the resolution of the last Imperial Conference regarding the position of the Indians in the British Empire has had opportunities of examining the measure and discussing its provisions with the Colonial Office.

But as soon as the Council reassembled Sir Narasimha Sarma member in charge of the emigration, said that "Sir, I wish to make an announcement regarding this resolution. I have already stated in answer to the questions put to me that the Government of India have strongly urged upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies the desirability of not proceeding with the Kenya Immigration Bill until the Committee to be appointed made its report to us and the Colonial Office. The Secretary of State for India has now wired to forthwith appoint the Committee in as much as the decision has been reached that the new drafts of the Bill would be prepared. I therefore, take it that nothing would be done in the matter of the Immigration Ordinance by the Colonial Office until the Committee meets in London and discusses the question and negotiates with the Colonial Office."

Mr. Sethna: There is nothing new in the statement of the Honourable Sir Narasimha Sarma except the appointment to be made shortly of the Colonies Committee, but my resolution deals not only with the Immigration Ordinance, but also in regard to the franchise.

Sir Narsimha Sarma said that the telegram received from the Secretary of State puts the matter a little further than what the Viceroy has stated. I understand that nothing would be done in the matter of the Ordinance until the Committee is in a position to negotiate with the Colonial Office.

Mr. Sethna: "Will the Committee deal with the question of franchise?"

Sir Narasimha Sarma: "It will."

Mr. Sethna: But in answer to a question put by Sir Stanley Reed to Mr. Thomas (the New Secretary of State for the Colonies) when a deputation of the Empire Journalists appeared before him he stated that he looked upon the arrangement in regard to the franchise in Kenya as completely settled. The Viceroy's speech itself was certainly lukewarm on this question. Hence my fears.

Sir Narasimha Sarma: The Franchise Bill has already been passed into law and what modifications are possible is a question which would be taken up by the Committee separately. The franchise question has not been raised in the resolution before us.

Mr. Sethna: In view of Sir Narasimha's statement I do not move my resolution.

An unimportant resolution moved by Mr. R. B. Karandikar was withdrawn after an effective speech by Sir Mahomed Shafi.

The Council adjourned till Monday for which three resolutions are put down.

ACCIDENT IN MADRAS HARBOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

An unfortuntae accident occurred in the harbour yesterday afternoon in S.S. "Clan Mackillar" resulting in the instantaneous death of one coolv and in injury to the Chief Officer of the ship Mr. M. A. Jones, and three other coolies. They were removed to the hospital in an ambulance car but on the way one of the coolies died.

It appears that while heaving up the engine frame weighting 17-2 cwt. the derrick struck against the mast. Owing to the heavy weight of the machine both the derrick and the mast broke and fell on the deck. Mr. M. A. Jones' injuries are slight and he will return to the steamer in a day or two.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

NON-OFFICIAL M. L. A'S PART.

SIR C. RHODES RESTLESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

The fifth of February will be memorable in the annals of Indian nationalism as the day of deliverance of our Messiah. Government cannot take credit for this consummation. The Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly are entitled to the greatest share of it. No doubt the illness of Mahatma Gandhi was a contributing cause but Government would not release him till this morning. The reason is obvious. The Swarajists had come determined to vote solidly for the motion of Mr. Shunmoogam Chettiar (an Independent whom the banot had favoured). The Independents and Moderates had been so much impressed by the statement of the right Hon. Sastri and by the demands expressed in every corner of the country for the release of the Mahatma that Mr. Rangachariar was even prepared to let Mr. Shunmoogam have the opportunity of moving for the release. The Government of India had seen what was coming up. Lord Reading at once summoned a meeting of the Executive Council last evening and discussed for a long time how to get out of what would otherwise be an awkward situation that would be created in the Assembly by the fine combination of Swarajists, Independents, Moderates and even of Loyalists. The thing was unimaginable and hence negotiations were conducted, with the result that the medical officers at Poona gave a convenient advice that Mahatma Gandhi must be removed to the seaside during the period of convalescence which would take not less than six months in any event. The Bombay Government under instructions from the Government of India ordered the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi. This, in brief, was the scene enacted just before the big drama was threatened in the Assembly. This medical opinion could have been obtained on the 31st January when Lord Reading opened India's Parliament but evidently he was badly served by his advisers. The comments made everywhere on the disappointment caused by Lord Reading's speech at last stirred Vicerogal Lodge and the gods then came down to enquire the doctors of the Health of a man whom Sir Malcolm Hailey described only in July last as insane and fanatic and as being responsible for all the troubles of India, and eventually released him a few hours before the Assembly met.

The Assembly commenced proceedings with questions when the Government showed an unbending attitude regarding prisoners under Regulation 3 of 1818 and entrenched themselves behind the statements of Lord Lytton and Lord Reading that the Regulation would not be repealed and the prisoners would not be tried under the ordinary law of the land.

SIR C. RHODES' ANTICS.

All this time Sir Campbell Rhodes, representative of the Bengal Europeans, was briskly canvassing with his other European colleagues for support to move for adjournment of the House in order to consider the situation caused by the release of Mahatma Gandhi. Sir Campbell Rhodes was upset at the release of the one man who was against the interests of law and order in India and whose freedom would sound the death-knell of British influence in India, as already given a foretaste of by the Swarajists with their declared policy of obstruction. But poor Sir Campbell found no response even among his own friends of the European community and so he abandoned all hopes of taking Government to task for releasing Mahatma Gandhi and sat quiet in his place dreading the future of India.

RACIAL DISTINCTION IN ARMY.

The proceedings, however, went on as usual and as an unexpected event had occured, the order of business was shuffled trough and the debate was initiated in the direction of the removal of racial distinctions between the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces in the army. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and Pandit Malaviya, two trained orators made eloquent speeches in support of the motion both emphasising that Swaraj was impossible without the removal of racial distinctions and the training of more Indian nationals for the defence of their country. Mr Burdon, Army Secretary, opposed the proposal of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju for amalgamation of the two forces and told the Assembly of the many dreadful consequences which would inevitably follow the adoption of that resolution. Captain Ajab Khan a nominated member from the Punjab attempted the wonderful feat of supporting Government views and was soon taken to task by another member from the Punjab that the Captain represented none in the Punjab. Pandit Malaviya's performance was just like him. He spoke as he would in the Congress and showed an example of finished oratory. Sir Henry Stanyon, who was sitting next to him was evidently impressed by the arguments of the eloquent Pandit but he could not agree to a proposal which would slowly drive the Anglo-Indians from the field. Hence his opposition, despite his tears of sympathy with the object underlying the motion.

C—IN—C. ACCEPTS AMENDMENT.

His Excellency Lord Rawlinson who had never seen a Council of Pandit Malaviyas and Bepin Chandra Pals before in India was also induced to sympathise with the demand and so he eventually accepted the amendment of Pandit Malaviya and incidentally saved Government from a defeat which would otherwise have resulted on this motion by accepting this amendment. Government are committed to appoint a Committee, including members of the Legislature to improve and expand the territorial force, so as to constitute an efficient second line of reserve and remove racial distinctions in the constitution of non-regular military forces, including the Auxiliary Force. So much to the credit of the Assembly which won a success on the first non-official day.

NOBEL PRIZE TO AGA KHAN.

What did the Council of State do? It is the upper Chamber, the revising chamber, a chamber where Sir B. N. Sarma announced to-day the release of Mahatma Gandhi. The announcement was received there with cold indifference, except among a handful of non-officials. The name of Gandhi in that house is an anathema. They did not care for things around but engaged themselves in discussion recommending to the Norwegian Parliament that His Highness the Aga Khan is the fit person for the award of the Nobel Prize for peace, because has he not brought about the solution of the Turkish question? But there is a history behind this motion. It was first in the hands of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, a member of the Legislative Assembly. He wanted to table it for discussion in the Assembly but several of his friends discountenanced the proposal and so instead of facing the music of opposition, he slowly forwarded it to Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy through interested parties. The gallant Knight took it up with Parsee chivalry and was followed by series of supporters, including Mr. Karandikar. But Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar had seen Sir Mahomed Shafi engaged in briskly canvassing for the support of the motion and he was personally in favour of Mahatma Gandhi getting the award instead of the Aga Khan. Moreover he quoted the authoritative Moslem opinion of Delhi. The motion carried, as it was bound to be, and the Council adjourned till to-morrow But the news of passing the resolution for the Aga Khan getting the Nobel Prize for peace reached the ears of some members in the Assembly and some of them forthwith sent a notice of resolution recommending the Norwegian Parliament the name Mahatma Gandhi. Now it appears that the Assembly will be the revising chamber and that it will by its own separate resolution correct the decision of the Upper house

SELF-GOVT. RESOLUTION.

Interest centres round the demand for self-government, on which opinion is now unanimous, thanks to the efforts of the Swarajists Independents and even a few Moderates. A formula acceptable to all of them has been sent in I understand by Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swaraj Party. This will be by way of amendment to the resolution of Mr. Rangachariar which will be discussed on Friday. This will urge Government for the revision of the Government of India Act with a view to establish full responsible Government in India and for the said purpose (A) summon at an early date a representative Round Table Conference to recommend, with due regard to the protection of the rights and interests of important minorities, the scheme of a Constitution for India and (b) after dissolving the Central Legislature place the said scheme for the approval before a newly elected Indian Legislature for its approval and submit the same to the British Parliament to be embodied in a statute. This may not be the whole of the Swaraj Party's demands as drafted at Cocanada but they had to yield to the pressure of Moderates. If this resolution is not adopted by Government and if steps are not taken by them before the Budget is introduced the Swarajists and Independents would combine in a good number of at least 72 and refuse supplies in March. But it is not known what the fate of the resolution will be. The Viceroy in his opening speech has asked us not to expect self-Government in haste. It may be that the Government members will ask non-officials to wait for some time longer before the experiment already launched and now working was given a fair trial. But this resolution is the result of discussions which have been in progress among all parties at Raisina for the last so many days and will be supported by all. Government will have to appoint a Committee or form a Round Table Conference, which will suggest the steps necessary for the realisation of responsible Government. If not supplies will be refused and the Viceroy will have to certify the grants by the exercise of his extraordinary powers and there will be a deadlock, just as in the Central Provinces Council. Let us hope that Government will realise the strength and justice of the demand and come down from their dizzy heights, even as they had to do in the case of Mahatma Gandhi.

SUCCESS OF UNANIMITY.

DELHI'S REJOICINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, February 6.

A largely attended public meeting was held last evening in Pataudi House to express rejoicings of the people of Delhi at the unconditional release of Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah presiding, said that nothing had given him greater pleasure than the news of the unconditional release of Mr. Gandhi. The release had taught them one lesson and that was, whenever there was unanimity of opinion on any question, Government was bound to yield to popular wish and that they must bear this in mind in all their future actions (cheers). Unity was the one thing which no Government could resist (prolonged cheers).

Mr. Asaf Ali moved: "This public meeting of the citizens of Delhi expresses its profound joy at the restoration of Mahatma Gandhi to complete freedom."

Several speakers spoke enthusiastically on the resolution.

The President sharply called to order one or two speakers, who attempted to touch on controversial questions by saying that this was the first victory of the Swarajists and since Mr. Gandhi has been restored to freedom, they would again vigorously prosecute their non-violent non co-operation under his lead.

Mr. Jinnah said that it was not platform for party propaganda and they were all there, irrespective of party feelings, to record their joy at his release Therefore, they should not utilise the meeting for political purposes, for which they will have plenty of time and opportunities. Government had released Mr Gandhi because they were united. For the moment they entered the Assembly Government was carefully watching as to how things were going on. Government was convinced that there was unanimity of opinion and they have shown what every Government ought to show, viz., wisdom and statesmanship. The resolution was put to vote and unanimously passed.

AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5.

The news of Mr. Gandhi's release was announced here this morning by special supplement of the "Navjivan". Immediately some schools and mills were closed, and in Manek Chawk, shops were decorated with flags and sweets were distributed.

The Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brokers Association has sent a wire to Mrs. Gandhi expressing their joy at her husband's release They have sent a similar wire to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay conveying their greetings for releasing Mr. Gandhi.

At night, houses and shops were illuminated and a huge public meeting was held when Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel asked the people of Ahmedabad to be ready to receive Mr. Gandhi after a month by putting khaddar.

AT BIJAPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIJAPUR, Feb. 6.

News of Mahatmaji's release reached Bijapur before noon yesterday and spread immediately throughout the city. The Municipal office, schools were instantly closed A grand procession passing through the principal streets terminated in a huge open air mass meeting in front of Siddheswar temple. The Municipal office, schools (private) and shops were illuminated at night Merchants of all classes and shades of opinion have spontaneously subscribed for feeding the poor on the 8th instant.

S. AFRICAN INDIANS' CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Capetown. Feb. 5,—The South African Indian Congress has cabled to Mahatma Gandhi congratulating him on his release.—Reuter.

DURBAN INDIANS' REJOICINGS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Durban.—The Indian Morning Market Association has passed a resolution suspending work on Thursday as a mark of respect for Mahatma Gandhi and jubilation over his release. The Association has also cabled to the Indian National Congress recording its gratitude to the Congress for its efforts on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi.—Reuter.

AT HAMBURG.

The Indo-German Trading Company cable to us from Hamburg (Germany) under date Feb 5th, 11-35 p.m.—

"Heartiest greetings. Wish Mahatmaji's speedy recovery and long life."

DISCOVERY OF SILVER ORE IN CANADA.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Ottawa.—The geological survey reports that silver ore has been discovered in the Kukon River District, bearing 1,100 ounces of silver to a ton. There is an excellent chance of further discoveries. Stampede is progressing into the District which is 16 miles east of the spot of the discoveries of 1919.—Reuter.

SIR JAMES MCGRIGOR DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The death has occurred of Banker Sir James McGrigor, whose public examination was waived by the Bankruptcy Court on the ground that he was dying.—Reuter.

Capt. Sir James Rhoderick Duff M'Grigor was born in 1857. He entered the army in 1877 and retired as Captain in 1890. He was Army Agent and banker, and partner in Sir C.R. M'Grigor, Bart. & Co.

MEXICAN REBELS EVACUATE VERA CRUZ.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

New York.—It is stated that Mexican revolutionaries have evacuated Vera Cruz.—Reuter.

AKALI STRUGGLE.

(Continued from page 6.)

I went to the spot some time ago. I will never forget the joy that I saw in their faces, the ecstasy of the song into which they burst out when it was announced to them that they were under arrest. 'Our cherished longings are realized atlast!' was the refrain of that song.

Thus auspiciously began the new year for the Akalis, with new opportunities for suffering and sacrifice.

Akal Takht Outrage.

But, Bhai Pheru too is far away from Amritsar and though the campaign proceeds with the accustomed steadiness of the Akalis the community as a whole could not be very deeply touched. That was done by the unpardonable outrage of the 7th of January on the Akal Takht. The Akal Takht, which literally means the Eternal Throne is the seat of the Highest Authority in Sikhism. *Panch Pyaras*, the Five Faithfuls sit on the Platform of the Initiate from which they declare decisions that command allegiance of Akalis everywhere. A S.G.P.C. meeting was in progress under the canopy of this throne the entrance to which is by a flight of stairs. The Akal Takht stands in the precincts of the Golden Temple which it faces and there are well-known and established traditions regarding the forms to be observed by visitors who seek entrance. Boots and socks have to be removed and the feet washed in a tank provided for the purpose at the very entrance of the temple precincts and no one wearing official uniform is ever allowed to enter. These forms are usually observed by the Police who abstain from making arrests inside the temple and its grounds. The normal procedure adopted is to send in the names of those wanted by the Police who wait outside near the clock tower and in due time the men surrendered.

This time the Police had orders to make arrests on the Akal Takht itself. They entered *in uniform* without washing their feet and with their socks on, deaf to all protest and persuasion. They entered the temple precincts, but going up the Akal Takht was another matter. The entrance was barred by Akalis who declared that only by trampling on their dead bodies could the Police make their way. Ultimately the Police had to yield and wait for the men at the usual place, Mr. Jeffrys, the Police Superintendent losing two buttons in the course of what was described in official news as Akali violence.

This event more than anything else, has produced the greatest excitemet among the Akalis. There had been rumours for long that Government wanted to take possession of the Akal Takht and this wanton outrage gave greater currency to it. Government have made a statement that there is no foundation for this apprehension. But is that only to put them off their guard? So the suspicious Akalis ask.

Sensational Search,

The arrest of more than sixty leaders after the Akal Takht outrage was followed by the recent raid of the offices of the S.G.P.C. and the Akali Dal. These searches have become so frequent in Amritsar that no one would take any notice of them if Government did not provide their sensation. On this occasion military movements began in the early hours of the morning and when people opened their doors in Hull Bazaar they found Gurkha troops and guns and rifles all over the place. Large crowds gathered round the place of search, and Mr. Jeffrys again lost two buttons in his needless desire to force the entrance guarded day and night by Akali Sevadars on whose devoted heads police *lathis* fell thick that day.

Was all this force brought out only to effect a harmless search. The Akalis believe that a sudden coup to capture the Akal Takht was intended before sunrise that day, but that the bugle calls from top of Baba Atal that brought out crowds of them to lay down their lives frustrated the plan.

Such is the atmosphere of suspicion and distrust of every Government move keeps Akalis eternally alert. And these are the events that are responsible for the long delayed decision that has been taken at last to end this protracted agony and go to the battlefield of Jaito to do or die.

WORKMAN SHOT DEAD BY SEPARATISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Cologne.—A message from Speyer says that the Separatists arrested and decided to expel a certain workman who endeavoured to escape, whereupon he was placed on a wall and was shot dead. The Separatists forcibly dispersed the enraged population one of whom was shot in the course of the melee.—Reuter.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The following Press Communique is issued:—

"The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday the 5th February 1924 was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders, 9½ lakhs.

Tenders accepted as follows:—

(a) Immediates at 1s. 5 1/32d. (Allotted in full). 1½ lakhs.

(b) Bills and Deferreds nil

Rupees 50 lakhs will be offered for sale next week."

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

ITS PRESENT DAY NEEDS.

The following is the summary of the address by Sir Bipin Krishna Bose K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L. Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University at the first meeting of the Court, on 29th ultimo. He traced the development of the University and while discussing the present needs of the University he said:—

The building in which the Victoria College of Science is located was constructed in the year 1903-04 as a memorial to Empress Victoria. Half its cost (three-quarters of a lakh) was met out of the memorial fund and the other half was paid by Government. It was meant to accommodate the science classes of our two local colleges and the Government School of Agriculture. The present College of Science has developed into a separate institution out of these classes. The needs of the rapidly advancing sciences like Physics and Chemistry have, however, long outgrown the accommodation available. The place has been condemned by competent authorities as unfitted for scientific work. The number of students seeking admission to the College is on the increase. This is probably because it is now fully realised by our rising generation that science affords wider possibilities of utilising one's knowledge in professional careers. This tendency is world-wide and has come to stay. But under existing conditions, this expanding demand cannot be adequately met. There is no satisfactory accommodation at all for post-graduate students. It will thus be clear to all that we are much behind others in affording facilities for scientific study and the activities of our College of Science are hampered in every direction, and its utility marred. But these matters have now reached a stage when prompt and energetic steps have to be taken if our future progress is not to be arrested. Moreover, the University will be failing in its duty if it continues to recognise the existing arrangements as satisfying modern standards. We must have a real College of Science so housed and so equipped as to make it a centre not only of up-to-date instructions to our students but of investigation by post-graduate and research scholars. Additional scientific subjects must also be added to those now taught. Speaking in presence of the Hon. the Minister in charge of Education, I venture to appeal to him to put the necessary gentle pressure on his colleagues in the administration to place the requirements of the College of Science and of the University in the forefront when the next Budget is prepared and I am sure the present Council, in which is represented the high ideals of national growth, will not be slow to back him up.

HOMELESS UNIVERSITY

There is another matter, which I cannot omit mentioning, that of a local habitation for our University befitting its important functions. We are homeless. We occupy just now on sufferance a building which has been condemned as unfit for residential purpose. Even so, our tenure of occupation is precarious. We may be made to vacate it any day as happened recently in order to make room for the Legislative Councillors. We want accommodation for our office, a hall for the meeting of this Court and the Convocation, Committee rooms for our various Councils and Boards and if the scheme for the establishment of a Law College materialises, rooms for its classes and its library. The site of the present building is conveniently situated and we have applied to Government for it. But the necessary funds will have to be raised by us, though the Government may be expected to make a grant. The response of the people of the two Provinces to appeal for funds for the promotion of education has always been enthusiastic, and I have every hope that the appeal I venture to make to them on behalf of their long-cherished University will be taken up with the same enthusiasm, which has led to the establishment of the Morris Memorial College, and the King Edward College and the various other educational institutions and endowments.

This University now an infant institution growing to its full manhood and becoming a centre of culture, our worthy professors and enthusiastic students taking their part in the prodigious strides which the human intellect is making towards a better and nobler existence, tearing up the veil in which Nature shrouds her secrets and forcing her to reveal her laws, her structure and her economy.

PROUD OF IMPERISHABLE INHERITANCE.

We are proud, and rightly proud, of the imperishable inheritance left for us by our great ancestors. But are we in these days, when momentous discoveries in every department of knowledge are crowding upon us in bewildering succession, to remain shut up in our past, however glorious, receiving no impressions from the rest of the world and making no impression on it, proud only of our antiquity but unresponsive to the world forces which are shaking the foundations of all old faiths and old ideas? Are we not to shape the future of our University as to make it a meeting ground as it were for the East and the West? Side by side with departments for the advancement of knowledge let us by all means have departments for the promotion of our own vernaculars, through which to convey to the masses of our people, what our own literature and what Western science and Western culture can teach them.

I recognise that Universities do not grow to the full height of their usefulness in a day. Sustained and long continued efforts are necessary. But it is up to all of us to do our bit to attain the ideal. To each one and all my earnest appeal is, while engaged in the daily vocations of your life, you will please have a warm corner in your heart for the University. Our future lies in a large measure in our own hands. Here within this Hall we recognise no conflict of interests, for a Hall of learning is a Hall of peace.

HILAL-I-AHMAR DELEGATION

APPEAL TO MUSLIM'S OF INDIA

Superintendent Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay writes:—

Apart from news brought to us by Reuter, a letter has also been received from the head of the Hilal-i-ahmar Delegation. Kemal Omar Bey. This deputation consists of Rassikh Effindi, Budri Bey, Tewfik Bey, and Kemal Omar Bey. This is the first Turkish mission that has come to India to ask for assistance while so far India has given spontaneously. The deputation reaches Bombay on the 8th instant. It will be befitting for the Bombay citizens in general and the Muslims in particular to give warm and rousing reception to their brave Turkish brothers. The object this mission in visiting India is purely humanitarian. They are coming to make direct appeal to the Mussalmans of India to save millions of their co-religionists and brother Turks from the misery caused by the last Anatolian War. The Greeks, even while fleeing for their lives, have destroyed everything of that fertile land between Esk-i-shehr and Symrna and this cowardly and barbarous atrocity of theirs has thrown millions of Turkish men, women and children into misery, hunger and privations. Poverty and destruction is staring them in the face while we are living a life of ease comfort and luxury. It is the moral as well as religious duty of the Indian Mussalmans to rise as one man and help the deputation to such an extent that their minds be set at ease with regard to the future of the sufferers of Symrna and Anatolia, the wives, sisters, mothers, sons and dependents of the brave martyrs Turkey, the "Shohdae-Islam."

At the top of this, about five millions of Turks are coming over from the territory assigned to the Greeks as a result the exchange of population. They will be homeless and penniless. Hilal-i-ahmar has to provide them with at least a bare subsistence and a modicum of comfort. All this will require at least a six-months' provision but the funds at the disposal of this society will not last more than a fortnight. Now it rests with the Mussalmans of India to either save these Turks or leave them to their fate. It will be a perpetual shame and stigma on the whole Islamic world, of which the Indian Muslims constitute the major portion, if timely succour and help is not rendered to the heroes of Islam but for whom the very existence of Islam would have been jeopardised.

MILITARY FORCE AND INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

The discussion in the Assembly over the resolution of the Territorial and Auxiliar force was continued to-day after lunch.

The Commander-in-Chief accepted the amendment. The progress of the Territorial Force had, he said, a soft place in his heart but he was sorry to note that in some of the units the degree of efficiency was not quite satisfactory. From the point of view of the future existence of the Territorial Force itself the fusion demanded in the resolution would have nothing but disastrous results. During the course of the debate he noticed with regret a certain amount of extraneous eloquence suggesting the existence of racial feeling, racial discrimination as between the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces. "From my experience—and I have seen both the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces than any member of this House—I confess this racial discrimination referred to is more or less confined to this House (laughter.) To a very large extent it is sentimental but it is far more prevalent here than it is in the army. I am prepared to accept the amendment because I shall do anything to assist in improving and increasing the efficiency of the Territorial Force within the limits imposed by the Secretary of State."

Pandit Malavya, "There are now fifteen thousand men in the Territorial Force and the limit imposed at present is twenty thousand. If the consideration of the Committee is to be limited to the enlistment of twenty thousand, then I think it is better for me to withdraw my amendment."

The Commander-in-Chief:—The limit is twenty thousand, but if the units continue to be a success, we can consider expansion of the Territorial Force. I have no objection to advocating further progress.

Pandit Malaviya.—If the Committee is asked to report as to the number that should be enlisted in the Territorial Force then only I would press my amendment.

The Commander-in-Chief.—That is covered by the wording of your amendment.

Pandit Malaviya.—Thank you Sir.

The Amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

AHMEDABAD SPINNERS' UNION'S RESOLVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 4.

The representatives of the Spinners' Union have resolved to stop the admission of new women into mills as a preliminary step to the stopping of women from working in the mills. It has been pointed out that by allowing women to work in the mills their price in marriage market is increasing, their domestic affairs are neglected and their morality is suffering.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BANDSMEN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

RETRIAL ORDERED.

Kabul Singh and Jagat Singh.

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. C. J. Barrett, Additional Sessions Judge of Aden. He found the accused guilty of murder under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced them to death.

The facts are briefly these:—

The deceased Uttam Singh was found weltering in his blood shortly before 2 a.m. on the night of the 9th November. There were two deep and mortal wounds on his head and neck. The case for the prosecution was that the accused committed the murder. One Mhor Dhaj Himatchand was sleeping on the same verandah as the deceased at a distance of about 11 paces. He was awakened by the sound of somebody knocking with a stick. There were two knocks following immediately one after the other. He then saw the two accused whom he recognized clearly running from Uttam Singh's cot towards their own cots on the verandah of the neighbouring barrack. At this very time Dhaj heard Uttam Singh say, "Hai morgaya" The men of the regiment went with a lantern at the cot of the deceased. They found Uttam Singh writhing in his blood. The accused were arrested and put to trial.

The accused in their statements before the Magistrate stated that they knew nothing of the murder. They were sleeping in their beds.

The Sessions Judge after the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was over considered it unnecessary to make any further examination of the accused as required by Section 342 Cr. Pro. Code.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships in delivering the judgment observed:—"The two accused were charged before the Additional Sessions Judge at Aden with having committed murder. The accused were found guilty and sentenced to death, and in consequence the case comes before this Court for confirmation of the sentence and for the hearing of the appeal by the accused. Our attention has been drawn by Counsel for the accused to the fact that the accused though they were examined before the Committing Magistrate were not examined before the Additional Sessions Judge under Section 342 Criminal Procedure Code. That is on omission which has been admitted by the Government Pleader. It also appears from the record, at page 3 of the print, that the Court considered it unnecessary to make any further examination of the accused. They were merely asked whether they meant to adduce evidence. Following the decisions of this Court in *Emperor vs. Basapa Ningappa*: 17 Bom. L. Rep. p. 892; *Emperor vs. G. S. Fernandez*: 22 Bom. L. Rep. p. 1040; and *Emperor vs. Gulabjan*: 23 Bom. L. Rep. p. 1203; we must hold that that omission vitiates the trial. Therefore we must set aside the conviction and sentence and direct that the accused be retried. We express no opinion whatever on the merits of the case but it is desirable that the retrial should take place before another Sessions Judge."

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader for the Crown.

ELECTION TRIBUNAL FOR BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. M. Chamier, President of the Tribunal of Appeal, K. M. Javeri, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, and K. H. Kelkar, Vakil High Court are appointed to hear Election petitions for the City of Bombay. There are two petitions before the Tribunal.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp and special Jury.)

The King-Emperor.

vs.

Jamal Bejaji.

The accused was charged under Section 302 of the I. P. C. with murder of his wife Jorabai on 23rd October 1923 at Bombay.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. Haji appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Chagla appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused and his deceased wife Jorabai were married 10 months prior to October last. The deceased was only 20 years old. One month prior to the 23rd October they had come to live in a room in a chawl belonging to the Improvement Trust at Imamwada. The 23rd of October was the Bara Vafat holiday and a feast was being given in this room. The accused, one Gulam Nabi Syed Abdul Samad, and one Ismail were present. After the feast all left except the accused. The accused and the deceased Jorabai then retired to bed. At about 11-30 p.m. the deceased was stabbed by the accused. She shouted out "Asoofkhala, Asoofkhala come to my assistance my husband has stabbed me in the abdomen."

Immediately thereupon the witness Sheik Mahidin came to the assistance as also one Sayad Abdul Sayad. There they saw the deceased bleeding and Shaik Mahidin told the mukadum of the chawl to inform the police. The police came up and the deceased was removed to J. J. Hospital. There she made a dying declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oliveira, to the effect that her husband had cut open her stomach. The deceased had also made a dying declaration to the same effect to Sayad Abdul Sayad.

At about midnight of the same day the accused surrendered himself to a writer attached to the Mazagaon Police Court Lockup. The writer informed the Police. The accused had inflicted slight injuries on himself and when the police came he was also taken to the J. J. Hospital. At the Hospital he was taken charge of by the police and among his clothes a razor was found.

The defence of the accused was that on the night in question after the evening meal, he left the house and went out. On his way he remembered that he had left his handkerchief in the room and he returned to fetch it. On entering his room he found his wife, the deceased Jorabai in actual criminal intimacy with another man. Enraged at the sight, he tried to hit the paramour of his wife but he ran away and in a sudden fit of jealousy because of the grave and sudden provocation he struck the deceased with the razor.

After hearing the addresses of Counsel for the prosecution and the accused and the summing up of the learned judge the jury returned a unanimous verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His Lordship, agreeing with the verdict sentenced the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

ONE IS NOT AS OLD AS ONE'S YEARS BUT AS OLD AS ONE FEELS.

French Octogenarian Tells Secret Of His Longevity.

How to prolong life is a subject of never-failing interest, and those who have attained to advanced years are constantly being asked what has been their secret. Such a question was put recently by a reporter to M. Yvonnau de Bordeneuve, a wonderfully hale and hearty old gentleman of 80 years who resides at 15 *bis* in he Rue Cauchois, Paris.

"I judge that you have always enjoyed exceptionally fine health. Is it not so?" said the reporter.

"There you are mistaken," was the reply, "for when between 50 and 55 years of age my health was very far from good. Do you wish to know what it was that made a wonderfully happy transformation in me?" And rising M. de Bordeneuve took from his desk a bottle of Dr. William's Pink Pills. "Look! it was simply this."

"I owe infinite gratitude to these Pills," continued M. de Bordeneuve, "for by their aid I passed safely through that exceedingly critical period. Stomach and intestinal troubles were assailing me then and I had perpetual headaches and rheumatism. The results of the use of Dr. William's Pink Pills were so surprising that I have never since been without a bottle of them in my possession.

"I am an enthusiastic believer in the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and if what I have told you convinces others who are in bad health that they will do for them what they have done for me I shall be happy".

No matter what your age or sex Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will improve the quality of your blood if it is watery or impure, strengthen your nerves if they are weak, aid your digestion, give you increased strength and cheerfulness. Dealers everywhere sell them, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 per six bottles. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

CAUSE LISTS.

(WEDNESDAY, February 6.)

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

1023-20—Madhowji and Co, Ramdas Bhoja vs The Surayapur Mills Co. Ltd., and others, Thakoredas and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1023-20—Madhowji and Co, Ramdas Bhoja and Co, Kanaiyalal Radhakison and others, Unwalla P and P.

8405-21—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Sancorebai widow and others, Ramrao Bhai Thakore, Jehangir and S.

S C Ct. 1599/17268-21—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Harilal Bodiwalla and another, The China Mutual Life Assurance Co, Ltd, Little and Co.

5750-22—Mantri and Co, Bai Sakinabai widow and others, Ahmed Mahomed and others, Shroff and L, Mantri and Co.

1599-21—Amarchand and M, Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed and another, Adamalli Huseinbhai, M B Chothia and Co.

2750-21—Edgelow G W and Co, The Tallow Manfg. Co, Abdulla Allabux, Madhowji and Co.

2771-21—Raghnaya N and Co, M Shadak Sharappa and another, V Balkrishna Mudhier, Mulla and M, Manilal and K.

3872-21—Surajmal and Co, Raghunath Hirachand v Lalchand Badridas and ors, Amin and D.

20-23-5/12-22—Rustomji and G, Ahmed Shaheb Bapusaheb Karre vs Obhaiya Hersy and others, Shamrao M and H.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR, JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2898-21—Sabnis and G Anandeo Vinavak vs Bapuji Narayen Navelkar and ors Sabnis and G Little and Co, Manilal and K. Nanu and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1423-23—Smetham B and L, Joseph Garden Counsell vs Norah Mary Counsel, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

272-20—Little and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Ebrahim Abdulla Oosman, Ardeshir N D and Co.

136-20—Mulla and M, Chimaran Motiram, vs Bhikamchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1416-21—Motichand and D, N K Jayakar, vs Harilal Vrajlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1929-19—Soonderdas and Co, Mutani Gordhandas Karsondas v Padamsey Ratansy, Mulla and M.

254-20—Purnanand Cl and J, Bhimji Dharamsey Shaperia v Shah Goculdas Liladhar and anr, Khanderao L and Co.

2868-21—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v Vazir Haji Contractor, Purnanand and C.

1244-20—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhai Bhagwanji v Ganirem Salechand, Mulla and M.

2339-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harsukhdas Jadhuraj v Gadgil Samant and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

3873-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Janoo Hasan v Suleman Jamal, Matubhai J and M.

1417-21—Motichand and D, Goculdas Dewji v Gordhandas Kallianji, Ramanlal and H.

1221-20—Merwanji K and Co, Hurjiwan Dharsey and Co v Nanakchand Ishwarsing, Madhowji and Co.

1788-21—Manilal and K, Sonubai alias Sulejabhamabai widow v Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and anr, G B Pandia.

2341-21—Mantri and Co, Baikhatubai, Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed Gaswalla, Malvi M R and Co, Kharas and Co, Mulla and M.

1286-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Nazarali Samsudin vs Badrudin Samsudin Mulla and M.

1296-19—Raghunava N and Co, Mathuradas Topan vs Pragji Kanji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

1326-19—Amarchand and M, Haridas Rowji vs Ambalal Bhailal, In person.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1664-21—Daphtary F and D—The Killachand Mills Ltd Jaitha Mulji and Co—Edgelow G W and Co.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co Raghowji Purshotam and others—Madhavdas Goculdas—Mulla and M.

3031-19—Payne and Co Myamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani Parekh Dharamchand Maganlal—Motichand and D.

1668-21—Ardeshir H D and Co The Hindustan Coal Trading Co—C J Denentrocouts.

S C Ct. 317/4859-20—Daphtary F and D Umabhai Manibhai Nagarseth Ratansi Dossa—Chitnis K and M.

1363-18—Dabholker, Bai Veshwanibai vs. Dattaram Ramchandra Bandare, Chitnis K and M.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1410-23—Mulji Th and Co, Shamlal Madangopal v Motilal Ramcharan alias Motilal Ramchandra and ors, Dabholkar and J.

LONG CAUSES.

2380-21—Mulla and Mulla, Dhanjishaw H Bulsara Brothers a firm and ors. vs. Yusoof Bros and anr., Mehta L and Co.

1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co., K C Shriman Vedan Rajah Kolakal vs. Malabar Timber Co. Ld. and ors., Crawford B. and Co. Amin and Desai.

3535-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Narandas Manordas a firm v. Ayub Noor Muhomed Darbar a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2818-21—Payne and Co., Soonderji Tricumdas v. Gordhandas Mowji, Merwanji K and Co.

2653-20—Mehta L and Co. Hasam Mamoji v. Mahomed Momarji Dadan, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3696-21—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Dhanji v Gordhandas Thakersey, Merwanji K and Co.

3790-21—Shamrao M and H, Juthabhai Vishram and ors v Jusub Caseum, Payne and Co.

3585-21—Sabnis G and S, Vasantrao Keshrinath and Co v Ravmulal Bansidhar, Captain and V.

2991-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhawanishanker Kattanji v Keshavji Damji and anr, Unwalla P and P.

3190-21—Pandia and Co, Hiralal Lalcobhai v Durgaprasad Shroff, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1214-21—M B Chothia, Torleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.

2336-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The Universal Trading Co Ltd vs Kaku Hirji Khelsey Captain and V.

1960-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratilal Lakmichand Khokhani and another vs Kaku Khetsey, Captain and V.

110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhusru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.

690-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkison v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.

1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cowasji Mehta, Payne and Co.

5080-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Mangaldas Ranchoddas, Purnanand C and J.

5982-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Wadilal Chaganmal, Purnanand C and J.

307-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Jugjiwan Ujamsey v G D Tyalaka and Co, Madhowji and Co.

2795-20—Malvi M R and Co, B N Lang v Dharsey Fulchand, N C Dalal.

MR. AMEER ALI ON KHILAFAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Ameer Ali's views on the Khilafat Question have been misunderstood in India and I beg leave to let him speak through his article on "The Caliphate and the Islamic Renaissance" published in the Edinburgh Review of January 1923.

He says "There is little or no analogy between the Pontiff of the Church of Rome and the Caliph of Sunni Islam. The Caliph's temporal powers involve certain duties, E. G., the defence of the Empire, administration of the State, question of peace and war, foreign relations. But all these can be entrusted to deputies, to a Council, or, in the language of Modern Europe to a Parliament.

Then again he says "The Caliphate seems to have been regarded by the latter sovereigns of Turkey as a mere appanage to the Sultante. In the world of Islam, on the other hand, the prestige of the Sultans rested on their relegious headship. With the disappearance of the Sultanate, and reversion to the rules and regulations which Sanctify the installation of a constitutional head of the Islamic Commonwealth, the Caliphate now regains its pre-eminence. The problem of the Sultanate was peculiarly a question for the Turks themselves to solve; The Caliphate concerns the entire sunni world."

Such is Mr. Ameer Ali's explanation for the European nations.—Yours, etc.

Mudak.

M. MASUDULLAH.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, February 4.

The Hindu candidates nominated by the Hindu Sabha, Lahore, have decided to boycott the coming municipal elections.

SPINNING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am a medical practitioner of twenty years' standing and not a politician or a dialectician. I have had a various clientele, people who do and do not talk or write. I am a follower of Mahatma in the limited manner compatible with my profession, in the faith that Mahatma is a National Leader and not a political lealer. We do not understand the economics of khaddar but do instinctively understand Mahatma's message of khaddar. As a doctor, I understood at once the advocacy of khaddar by Dr. P.C. Ray the eminent scientist who said that he turned to khaddar as instinctively as a hungry child to its mother.

To prove my title to write the following, let me state here that my people and I have been spinning all these two years. I can enable anybody to guess the quantity of the yarn from the fact that I have got ninety yards of khadi woven. Not being sure of the quality of yarn, for which the rotten *raddi* cotton slivers supplied during 1922 by the District Committees are responsible, I had to allow mill-yarn to be used for the warp. I do not want advertisement; but if any Congress worker inquires of my name and address, you are at liberty to give it to him.

With this title, I say that spinning in Bombay must be encouraged and many weaving centres be opened in the city of Bombay. I read with the greatest joy the resolution number (3) of the Khaddar Board dated 31st January which I shall quote here:—

(3) The Board deems it the duty of every Congress member to have a charkha working in his house and thereby set an effective example of the universalisation of the charkha.

The simplicity and the straightness of resolution is reminiscent of Mahatmaji. It is *every* Congress member who is called upon to have a charkha not to grace the house or to patronise a volunteer but to *work* in the house. There is more than that in the resolution. Every member of the Congress is to be not only a spinner himself but to keep spinning for propaganda so as to induce non-members even to ply the charkha. This resolution makes no exception in the case of Bombayites.

I am of the humble opinion that Bombayites must *lead* in spinning. It is not only in quantity that leadership consists. There are other factors. A man who can effect only a saving of five rupees a month will prove himself to be more liberal by paying those five rupees than a rich man paying five thousand rupees if he can save ten thousand rupees per month. To put it another way. A poor student going only through the High School course deserves greater credit than the rich boy who takes a degree of Master of Arts. A man who does little in the face of difficulties and discomfort leads the way as against others who do more because there are no difficulties. Selflessness and devotion also give leadership. Hand-spinning in Bombay is not going to give a living. Therefore, the selflessness of the spinner in Bombay is proved. And his selflessness will prove the dignity of spinning. Spinning themselves, Bombayites alone can prove the sacredness of hand spinning. I do not aspire to convince those whom Mahatma failed to convince or those who think it below their dignity to call themselves "followers of Gandhi." I address only those who think charkha and handspinning to be sacred. Thinking thus, Bombayites have the best ability and opportunity of proving the sanctity of handspinning and of proving the symbolic meaning of the charkha. Every Congress member knows that charkha is drawn on every membership receipt, even in Bombay. If the Bombayites shun the charkha on so-called economic grounds or for reasons of discomfort, they had better remove the 'charkha' from the printed form. It does pass my lay understanding when I read a gentleman, who offered satyagraha at Nagpur in vindication of the National Flag, writing that it is not for Bombayites to ply the charkha which is the emblem on the National Flag.

I have means of knowing that charkhas were brought and plied at the behest of Mahatma Ganhdi and ladies in particular kept on spinning for at least six to eight months i.e. upto some time after Mahatma's imprisonment. So long as he was free, there was no questioning, no arguing. He said and people did. The enthusiasm which he succeeded in creating was, necessarily, unorganised. He was about to organise it as a reference to the Constructive Programme will show, when Government took him away from us. For some time everybody was in amazement. And then the leaders took the first opportunity to get behind Mahatma's Bardoli ordinance by appointing a Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee. The stimulus to spin was lost. In other ways positive discouragement was put up. The yarn remained in the rooms unused and the unused yarn damped the spinners (who were mainly ladies) spirits even like the stuffed parrot of the familiar story. Those who kept up their spirits met with the greater discouragement of the dirty *raddi* cotton supplied at the offices of the District Committees. This, necessarily, finished ninety per cent of the spinners. The charkhas fell out of use and began to be inconvenient lumber. Those diehards—I do not know if you want to call them 'no-changers'—who kept on spinning in spite of these discouragements were then attacked by those unbelievers who were silent merely because the majority was against them. It is not a light job to stick to a thing in minority. Abuse may fail, but ridicule prevails. The ten per cent also began to shrink. The fanatics styled Gandhites and the prizewinners were the only spinners that kept on. Others gave up. For this setback to spinning in Bombay, the leaders, the eminents and the so-called workers are entirely responsible. Probably they disliked spinning and it is possible many educated people dislike it. Such people are always on the look out for some plausible or—to use an impressive expression—*scientific* reason to justify their likes and dislikes. "Economics and congestion" were handy and were picked as eagerly as the proposal of injection is taken up by patients who have long suffered from malaria. As a doctor treating patients of all classes and visiting the most crowded chawls, I have a fair claim to know and dare to say ladies have been willing to spin in Bombay but have been discouraged by the default of men who sought and got prominence.

Besides being a practical proposition, spinning by Bombayites is necessary to keep up the sentiment without which khaddar cannot be a successful proposition. Mere charity will not support khaddar as a commodity in use. The possibility that a few pies may go out of the price of a yard of khaddar to some villager will not be a sufficient reason or inducement for the use and purchase of coarse hand-spun. All sorts of people come to Bombay from the mofussil and receive charity from us. We pay the money simply. We often have to buy tickets of dramatic performances or other amusements. We buy them and often do not attend. Even after attending, we come back if the "wares" supplied are not sufficiently good. This is the extent which the mere desire to help some poor man or men, say in Andhra?, will take us, and no further. In this way, we pay to people of all sorts of provinces in cases of floods or droughts, without asking even khaddar in return. *Khaddar will not stand in Bombay on these false issues.* It will stand only on the sanctity of hand-spinning. Otherwise to us, who make our living in Bombay, millcloth of Bombay mills is more indigenous than khaddar imported from Andhra or Madras or Punjab. Take away the magic of hand-spinning and it will be provable that Bombayites must first encourage Bombay mills. Mr. Banker has given us the case of a village, the women folk whereof produce khaddar but use mill-cloth. Stripped of the sentiment created by actual handspinning, khaddar is as improper for us to use as millcloth to those villagers. My point is Bombayites must spin. The Congress-workers must all take to heart the above quoted resolution of the khaddar Board and must spin for propaganda purposes, besides hawking. Every professor, every teacher of the National College and Schools supported by the Congress must spin in generally visible places. All students of such institutions must be made to spin even as they should be made to pray. In the case of the generality of people, weaving facilities should be made available to them in Bombay at Congress expense. In Bombay charka must be plied and khaddar must be produced irrespective of quantity.

After this was written I got the glad tidings of Mahatmaji's unconditional release. Now he will again use his magic wand, remove the cobwebs on charkhas and also on the willingly enslaved minds. Deshbhakta Konda Venkatappayya asked the residents of Dadar to spin and weave; and Dadar Ward residents can organise weaving with far greater facilities than in Girgaum Ward. In Mahim which comes in 'Dadar' Ward it will be quite convenient to organise weaving almost as convenient as Santa Cruz. It is not for me to provide a cut and dry scheme but I dare say that one can be planned and executed to collect handspun yarn and weave it or give facilities for weaving to those spinners who are inclined in that direction.

The release of Mahatmaji will certainly clarify and stimulate the minds of Congress-workers.—Yours, etc.,

AN HUMBLE SPINNER.

Gandhi Release Day,
Feb. 5th, 1924.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

It is not known who will be the member from England on the Taxation Enquiry Committee, the appointment of which was announced yesterday in the Council of State. The Government of India have tried to get Sir Josiah Stamp, but it is almost certain that he will not be available.

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LITERATURE AND ART

THE POETRY OF IQBAL.

Tulu-e-Islam by Dr. Iqbal. Can be had from S. Mubarak Ali, Book-seller, Lahor Price Ans. 4 only.

The poem under review "Tulu-e-Islam," that is, the advent of Islam, was recited at the 38th annual gathering of the Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore, held last year. It is, like Iqbal's previous poems, a message of hope for the Musalmans. He asks them, in beautiful symbols and imagery, to unite into one vast brotherhood, to pull down the barriers of caste and race that divide humanity to-day and to realise the powers of true faith that shakes mountains and shapes anew the destinies of nations. Iqbal's chief characteristics which are so prominent in *Shikwa* (a complaint to God), *Jawab-e-Shikwa* (the Divine reply to the complaint), *Naya Shivala* (the new temple), *Asrar-e-Khwti* (the secrets of the self) and other poems written long long ago, are all to be found in this short poem of nine stanzas. One adores Iqbal not so much for his smiles of surpassing beauty or for his impressive diction or for his coining totally new expressions as for the fervent love of Truth which pervades all his writings. In this poem the poet reminds the true Faithful to be worthy of the Divine message and once more to lead the whole world. Iqbal is no doubt a dreamer and an idealist, but this is a fact that there are many practical thinkers who derive inspiration and courage from his writings. Fortunately for the Musalmans in particular and the peoples of the east in general, he has now taken to writing more in Persian than in Urdu and the present poem presents a very beautiful combination of both these languages, for instead of simply addressing the Indians he now addresses the whole world of Islam. And who can say that his message will not be well received by the latter?

VERSES.

Malati-Lata by D. Madhava Rao.—(Heath Cratton Ltd., London, 1923).

Of recent years, there have been many attempts by Indian writers, to write English verse. Some of them following the perilous example of the great Tagore, have imitated him in his poetical prose, very often with indifferent and pathetically ridiculous results. Others, however, have taken to metrical verse, hoping perhaps that richness of rhyme will make up for poverty of imagery. Mr. Madhava Rao, one of the newest devotees of the lyrical muse, is in no danger of suffering this kind of criticism. He shows in his short lyrical pieces, a wealth of imagery which will be to him, a hateful factor in his poetical development. These pieces, which he calls *Malati-Lata*, are fascinating in their variety of theme and simplicity of style. He goes to wild Nature for many of his subjects, his short ode to the "Lovely Rose, I found thee" being perhaps the best. Verses of another type, abstract and metaphysical, are his 'call to India' and a remarkable piece entitled "On taking to Psychical Research." These efforts are the least interesting in the volume. The style is involved, the verses lose their sonorous nature, a quality which is delightfully present in his shorter pieces. One of the best of these is "Adieu." A couple of his stanzas may well bear quotation. They illustrate both the simplicity of his style, and the curious carelessness about perfection of rhyme, in which he lapses.

"The night is on the lee,
And so one word from me;
The cloud will soon again,
Melt in the winter rain;
The bloom of young April
In May takes her farewell."

April cannot possibly be made to rhyme with farewell, and examples of similar inaccuracies of rhyme occur in other pieces, marring the harmony of the verse. But there are other pieces short and sweet in this volume which show what inherent talent Mr. Madhava Rao possesses for this kind of work. A short quotation will suffice to illustrate the quality of his poetry."

"This is my lady's praise;
In her most wearisome days
She gave her heart always
For sorrows borne;
"This is my lady's dower
Her faith that shone forever
E'ven through life's dark hour
When love had flown."

LOG OF ARK.

The Log Of The Ark by Kenneth M. Walker and Geoffrey M. Boumphrey.

This is a most amusing book which purports to be an authentic record discovered in a cave in Armenia of the cruise of the Ark. It is dedicated to The Very Old Tortoise At The Zoo. It tells us first of the world before the flood, of the happy and friendly life that the earth's animals lived together. Then the great flood comes when the face of the earth is covered by water. For forty days and forty nights they cruise around in the Ark captained by Admiral Noah. The confinement and close quarters seem to get on the animals' nerves and when they leave the Ark they no longer are the happy and amiable creatures they were when they first embarked.

"Nowhere was to be seen a jolly bunch of beasts such as would have been found in the days before the rain. Certainly some, like the Deer and the Gazelles, the Wild Goats and Sheep, kept each other company, as they moved in a herd across the plain; but with them could be seen only everywhere. The old happy family spirit too plainly that change that could be felt was gone and in its place was a strange feeling of hidden danger.....Everyone watched them disappear into the distance. Then at last Noah spoke. There was a worried look on his face, and he passed his hand wearily across his eyes. 'I don't know what to think; he said."

The Log Of The Ark is cleverly illustrated. It would make an excellent prize or gift book, one that a child of any age from five to fifty who fond of animals would find interesting and amusing.

A HISTORY OF GUJARAT.

Mir-at-e-Ahmedi.—Mir-at-e-Ahmedi or complete Islamic History of Gujarat, edit by deceased Shaik Gulam Mohamed Sahe of Olpad, Dist. Surat, and published by Shaik Gulam Ahmed Saheb of the above place.

This book written by the late Shaik Gulam Mohamed Saheb, State historian Junagadh State in Kathiawad, contains exhaustive history of the former emperors Gujarat, and the accounts of the histori buildings and magnificent edifices of th province in general and those of Surat and Ahmedabad in particular. It throws flood of light on the accuracy in deter mining the areas and boundaries of the sai province, as also on progress & adva emen effected by the said rulers. It gives luc exposition of the ways and methods by which duties, customs, and taxes were the imposed. A very good account of Hind Rajas and governors of Muslim rulers wit their mode of government is depicted. Th author has strained every nerve to giv statistical information about ancient an modern inhabitants of the province and als of the States lying therein, and he explain why the province is styled Gujarat.

Though owing to lack of adequate com mand over modern refined Urdu spoken par ticularly by the people of Northern India some errors in collocation and phraseology have crept into the book, yet it cann fail to evoke the interest of those who ar fond of Urdu literature. The lack of inde is a defect of the book.

The latter half of the book is devoted comprehensive description of the policy the governors, who were sent to rul Gujarat by the Mogul Emperors of Hin dustan. In view of the chronological orde of narration to which the author has paid scrupulous attention, and also in view the mention of some novel events which ar not found in other annals of Gujarat, the book is sure to meet the approbation students of history. It has, in fact, sup plied a long-felt want.

Another salient feature which charac terizes the book is the argumentative re futation, with trenchant remarks, of fals impeachment by non-Muslims of some Is lamic rulers like Aurangzeb and Mahmood Begda. The book, which consists of 288 pages and is priced at Rs. 2-8-0, can be had of Taraporewalla and Sons, Book-sellers, Fort, Bombay.

GUJRATI PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

With the growing importance of Indian vernaculars and the revived interest provincial culture, periodical literature Gujarat would, one expects be much more creative and vigorous than it is. Variou reasons may be assigned for this phenomena. In so far as the demand in litera ture calls forth the supply, the meagreness of an instructed and critical public decides the quality of periodical literature which more than any other form of literature has to depend on immediate success, Gujrat, moreovr, has suffered unduly fro possessing too many and too rigid literar cults. So long as there are groups of literary men holding common literary views and pledged to promote them, no one ca legitimately object to them. But whe these cults give themselves up to mutua adulation on the one hand and sentimenta worshipping on the other, they cease to very useful. But the pity of it is th those who set out with the idea of break ing down these castes, form—if they are numerous enough—a caste of their own There is, however, a more fundament factor impeding the growth of periodic literature. The class for which the periodicals are written has never been clearly definitely located. The reading matt provided by them is too low for th *intelligentsia* which can easily obtain th same ideas first hand from English, while it is too high for those whom we vaguel and patronisingly call the "masses." Unless, therefore, Gujrat produces able and thoughtful writers, in greater number than now, giving something fresh and original or unless those who have ability can free themselves from a fatal inertia that dogs us, there is no short-cut to improving Gujrati periodical literature. The "Nava jivan" was assiduously and widely read because the people—both the *intelligentsi* and the masses—wanted to know the min of the Mahatma.

The "Paush" numbers of the "Gujrat and the "Yugadharma" and the Januar number of the "Samalochak" which we hav received prompt us to these reflections. Th "Gujrat" caters for a wider public than the "Yugadharma" and it has therefor pictures, short stories, poems and light literature—things which the "Yugadharma does without. The "Yugadharma" has, the other hand, informing articles such the "Gujrat" seldom contains. Both hav their place in periodical literature and there need be no rigid exclusions. One de fect, however, is common to both—the number of translations and adaptation from English and Bengalee in the issues before us. It would be interesting to compare the rendering into Gujrati from these and other provincial languages India with the translations made in the from Gujrati. And the fact that th "Yugadharma" has two special articles fro two well-known nationalists—Mrs. Um Nehru and Bhai Parmanand—in no way diminishes the force of our criticism. For they show the dearth or the intellectu stagnation of Gujrati writers. While the great danger in the case of the "Gujrat is that it may deteriorate into a "popular monthly with sloppy sentimentalism an lack of serious purpose—we do not mea that is the case now—the danger in th case of the "Yugadharma" is that it m allow its political bias to influence its literary views, as is often the case in English journals to-day. And the more energetic the opinions, the greater th danger. We sound this friendly warnin because the "Yugadharma" seems, in som ways, to be the most promising Gujrati monthly to-day.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dr. Helmer Key, a distinguished Swedis journalist and newspaper proprietor, endea vours to open up a new course for inter national co-operation in a volume entitl "European Bankruptcy and Emigration, which Messrs. Methuen have just issued The author condenses the whole Europea problem into one of over-population, and contending that emigration on a large scale offers the real solution of the problem, points specially to the undeveloped fields of South America and their possibilities for creating fresh markets for European trade

Messrs. Heffer, of Cambridge, hav "John Masefield: a Study," by Cecil Big gane, including extracts and a portrait.

The concluding volume of Professor L. T. Hobhouse's analytical series on the nature of human society ("Principles of Sociology In Four Parts") is being published by Messrs. Allen and Unwin under the title "Social Development: Its Nature and Conditions," the main object of which is bring the fact into comparison with the ideal. Besides this Messrs. Allen and Unwin are also issuing "The World of Souls, briefly expounding the Polish national conception of being, written by Professor Wincenty Lutoslawski, whose "Origin and Growth of Plato's Logic" appeared in 1897 The present work was read in manuscript by William James, and includes the preface which he wrote before his death.

Messrs. Constable head their list of announcements in general literature with two new plays—"St. Joan," by Bernard Shaw and "Christopher Marlowe," by Ernest Milton. They also have in preparation:—"The Secret of the Coup d'Etat," containing hitherto unpublished correspondence between 1848 and 1852 of Prince Louis Napoleon, the Comte de Morny, the Comte de Flahault, and others, edited with an introduction by Lord Kerry, and a prefatory essay by Phillip Guedalla, who is also represented by a separate volume of essay entitled "A Gallery;" "Byron: The Last Journey (April 1823-1824)," by Harold Nicolson; "Religious Life in Ancien Egypt," by Sir Flinders Petrie, uniform with his "Social Life in Ancient Egypt" "India: a Bird's-Eye View," by Lord Ronaldshay; "Twenty-five Happy Years: Reminiscences," by Clement Shorter; "William Blake: His Philosophy and Symbols," S. Foster Damon; "Tendencies in Modern English Drama," by A. E. Morgan; "The History of the Northumberland Hussars," by Howard Pease.

An English edition of Benedetto Croce' critical essays on modern poets and their work, entitled "European Poetry," is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It includes essays in detail on Schiller, Scott Alfieri, Leopardi, Heine, George Sand Balzac, Baudelavie, Flaubert, Ibsen, Maupassant, Carducci, and Zola.

"Islam and the Psychology of the Musulman," by M. Servier, one of the leading authorities on the subject, has been translated from the French by A. S. Moss-Blundell, and has been just published by Messrs Chapman and Hall. The book, which based upon years of travel and research, written from the point of view that to grant complete independence to the Mahomedan would be seriously to endanger the peace of the world. Another forthcoming book from the same publishers is "Democracy," an abridged edition for popular consumption—specially prepared for the present political crisis—of "The Limits Pure Democracy," by W. H. Mallock, with a preface by the Duke of Northumberland

The Cambridge University Press announces for immediate publication "A Short History of American Literature," based upon the "History of American Literature in four volumes, and treating the subject more simply than it was possible to do in the larger work. The book has been published in America by Messrs. Putnam.

Count Leon L. Tolstoy, the one son who sympathized with his father to the extent of accepting his doctrines and endeavouring to work them out in practice, has written a book of family reminiscences throwing a good deal of fresh light on Tolstoy' character and aspirations. The English edition, entitled "The Truth about my Father," will be published by Mr. Murray

Mr. Gabriel Wells, of New York, announces the "Autograph" edition of Anatole France in English, to be published a limited edition, finely printed, in thirty volumes. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. John Lane to use the English translations of which they own the copyright. The first volume will contain frontispiece portrait of the author, as well as his autograph signature.

A LIST FOR THE BOOK BUYER.

LITERATURE.

The Shorter Poems of the 18th Century. An anthology—selected and edited, with an Introduction by Iolo A. William (Heinemann. 10s. 6d.)

Unpublished Letters of Mathew Arnold.—Edited by Arnold Whitridge New Haven Yale University Press. London: Milford

Bengali Religious Lyrics Sakta.—Selected and translated by Edward J. Thompson and Arthur Marshman Spencer. Calcutta Association Press. London. Milford 2s 6d.

PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE.

The Light Eternal.—By Upendra Nat Mukerji, Author (Ananda Math, Puralia India.)

Substance and Function and Einstein' Theory of Relativity.—By Earnest Cassirer. Open Court Co., Strand, London.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Life and Reign of Edward the Fourth. By Cora L. Scofield (Two Volumes—Longmans 53s. 6d. net.)

The Story of a Great Schoolmaster.—Being a plain account of the life and ideas Sanderson of Oundle. By H. G. Wells, Chatto and Windus. 4s. 6d.

The Adventures of a Spy.—By Sir Robert Baden-Powell Bt., Pearson 3s. 6d.

The Life and Work of Buddhaghosa. B Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by Mrs. C. A. F. Rhys David. Calcutta: Thacker Spink.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

The Gold Standard.—A tract on monetary reform. By J. M. Keynes. (Macmillan 7s. 6d. net.)

Recollections of Imperial Russia. By Meriel Buchanan. Hutchinson 12s. 6d.

"Watchman, What of the Night?" Israel Zangwill. New York: America Jewish Congress. 20 cents.

REFERENCE.

The Cotton Year Book 1924. Manchester Marsden and Co.; London. 69, Fleet Street.

"A SELF-MADE MAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 31st ultimo appears the review of a book I have had the honour to publish—viz., the life of the late Rao Bahadur A. S. Desai, Topiwalla. As you will easily notice, it is flagrant violation of the accepted canon journalism: "Nil nisi bonum de mortuis. The remark "the deceased was a hard headed and hard-hearted man" is not only to be condemned as judged by this canon but is absolutely uncalled-for and not supported by even a shred of evidence. Further, trying to minimize the greatness one who has given away about a million rupees in charity by observing that "amassing large sums is not the *summum bonum* of human aspirations" is positively indecent. What is the *summum bonum* human aspirations? Is it the power to be able to degrade the standards of literary criticism? Is it a derogation to the great men of the world that they developed their talents in a particular branch? Has the "Chronicle" nothing to say for a successful industrialist, while we are crying for more industries in India?—Yours etc.

R. K. SAMANT.

Topiwalla Mansion.
Bombay, Feb. 2.

INSTITUTION FOR INDIAN MARRIED LADIES.

The report of the above institution issued by Mrs. Nikambe states:

"The Institution is ten years old this year. God has been very good to me in permitting me to do this humble service in my sorrow and loneliness. Also many friends have stood by me and my work sympathetically, faithfully and generously. The number on the roll is 85 of all communities and creeds. The English work has been done by Mr. Agashe, B.A., LL.B., Mrs. Voller, Mrs. Rodericks, Mrs. Vajifdar, Miss Dubash, Miss Naik and Miss Fernandes. Mr. D. Vaidya has taught Mathematics and Sanskrit. Miss Fernandes has taught Needlework and Cutting. Mr. Modak has taken Indian Music both Vocal and Instrumental. Mrs. K. Gilder has creditably taught English songs. Mrs. Hamely, B.A. and Mrs. Kellock, M.A., examined the Institution.

The Inspectress Miss McAfee (now Mrs. Stockbridge) paid the Annual Visit of Inspection and sent the following report. "The ventilation and lighting is satisfactory but the rooms in which some of the classes are seated are overcrowded. Moral Training and Discipline good. The Institution deserves the help and support of Government as it is doing work among older women. The pupils attending get an education suitable for women desirous of filling a place in the home. The staff seem to be giving devoted service. This Institution and others of this same type are much needed in India and young women who cannot attend school all day find it very convenient to do some studying and yet fulfill the duties required of them in their homes."

I have added a French Class with Miss Mogrelia, B.A., as teacher. I am grateful to Miss Reid for her kind help in giving most interesting talks on Hygiene.

The Income of the Institution is from the following sources. Fees, Grants, Donations and Subscriptions. 1 Fees. If each pupil will pay Rs. 10 a month the Institution can be self-supporting. I am sorry our people are not yet in a position to pay for good education which is always expensive. I am endeavouring to put before my pupils that good education cannot be bought for little money. Properly speaking the home is the right place where the education is directly supervised by parents and guardians. But as this is not possible in a way education has to be trusted to private and public institutions. And the efficiency of such institutions depends on the fees the pupils pay towards exptnses. I am still dependent on Subscriptions and Donations. I need 100 subscribers to give Rs. a month or 50 subscribers to give Rs. 4 month or 40 subscribers to give Rs. 5 a month or 20 to give Rs. 10 a month.

I have to pay a heavy rent and maintain a staff of fifteen teachers. I am very grateful to all friends for their interest and help; to the Press for their friendly notices; to Government for their annual grant, and to the Municipal Corporation for help towards expenses. I trust Government, the Corporation, and all friends interested in this special phase of woman's education will do much more for this special institution this coming year. The work of the Institution goes on as follows. As the majority of the pupils do not care to sit for public examinations, the highest standard is turned into a finishing class. The ladies here read a deal of literature and learn accomplishments. All extra subjects are taught from 12 to 1, when the regular English work begins, each class being in charge of an experienced lady teacher. All the subjects are taught in English except in the Primer and Standard I where free translations are given and some subjects taught in the Vernacular. Examinations are held twice in the year.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS FOR A BUILDING.

I still hold out my appeal for a permanent building. I find I shall need two lack for this I appeal to friends to send me monthly subscriptions and donations also special donations for the Building.

This is an humble effort of one who has laboured in Bombay in educating the girls and women the past 39 years and who now in sorrow and loneliness, contonues to labour in the same.

A Lahore message of February 4th states Ranjodh Singh, Jatheder of the Akali Dal, Lahore District, against whom proceedings under the Criminal Law Amendment Act were stated to have been under contemplation has expressed regret before the District Magistrate for his past conduct and given an undertaking not to have any connection with the Akali Dal or Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. On this undertaking proceedings against him had been dropped.

ART NOTES.

THE TREASURE CHESTS.

The great educational responsibility of the thinkers who are formulating the future will be it is now beginning to be realised, to bring together "labour and culture once again." The leisure of the future will therefore be, "the leisure not of idleness but of higher activity." It is evident, that leisure is an art that cannot be separated from the art of living. It is not possible to acquire the art as a week-end fad. It is hopeless to expect that those who for six days in the week spend their time and thoughts in activities remote from any trace of culture could as it were pick it up on the seventh and convert their leisure from mere blankness into a form of higher activity. The boredom which invariably accompanies the leisure, if it be so called, of the harried citizen of the times is inevitable until the time he re-discovers the lost conceptions and perceptions that gave value and recognition to natural and, therefore, human impulses and emotions. It is art, recognised in its noblest achievements and considered in its widest applications, that alone can help him to re-discover them. And, art, in India, only waits the appreciative glance, the sympathetic touch, the tender solicitude of the lover who can inspire and kindle the spark of service. The treasure chests that now lie concealed, buried and neglected would then fly open and the contents would be a gift that would dazzle the greediest lover.

The Fading Sanctity.

But the majority of those who are expected to lead do not appear to be really conscious of the loss of those perceptions. There are within a few hours' journey from this city four great treasure-chests, the Elephanta, the Kanneri, the Karli and the Jogeshwari caves. How many of the citizens pay a visit to them? How many of those who visit them look at them but cannot see them? How many of those who look at them think of the facilities that would enable those who are at present not fortunate to visit them to do so? Where are the agencies that would on the one hand check the vulgar activities of the holiday-maker who disfigures the walls and the carvings with his name and other equally superfluous and disgusting data and on the other persuade the *maths* and other religious institutions to control the decaying fraternity of *sadhus* and *yogis* and prevent them from desecrating the messages of sanctity, faith and beauty which still survive in these caves It is true that these monuments are managed by an organised department of the Government. But the Archaeological Department does not yet appear to have begun the study of popular requirements. It has not yet commenced to approach the subject from the popular viewpoint. It is still clinging to the superstition that these monuments are the concern only of a select few. So that, the complaint of the writer in the "Modern Review" for January who deplores the general apathy and the spasmodic working of the Archaeological Department as manifested by the conditions in the caves is only another testimony to the loss of the right perceptions. Neither archaeology, nor history, nor education nor leadership seems to recognise art. The conspiracy against art is indeed unique. The loss of those perceptions is, therefore, inevitable. Until art is restored to its place it is foolish, if not ridiculous, to expect any significance in labour, leisure or culture.

Crafts Exhibition.

"The Fine Arts and Industrial Class Exhibition" organised by Miss M. Bhandarkar at New Queens Road in the same premises in which the Bombay Students' Brotherhood had arranged sometime back their Arts and Crafts Exhibition is evidently an attempt at estimating the possibilities of home-crafts as a means of livelihood. As such it is assuredly an experiment that deserves to be studied. Miss Bhandarkar and her friends obviously desire that this means of livelihood should also be a means for developing the artistic instincts she realises as inherent in Hindu women. The home-crafts are to be art-crafts as well. Quality, not quantity, will, therefore, be the controlling influence over the crafts to be displayed in similar exhibitions in future. It is true that the overcrowding of exhibits, recalling the exhibitions arranged by the municipal authorities, and the piling of apparently pretty and clever knick-knacks gave an impression that the controlling influence was not adequately exercised this time. But as a first attempt in the direction the Exhibition might be expected to lead us towards better efforts in the future. There is one thing, however, that the organisers should not forget. There are no short-cuts to art. They must, therefore, at all costs avoid all temptations which are so readily offered to them from the West in the form of machine fret-work, mechanical copying, stencilling or clever tricks in drawing or painting. Clay-modelling should moreover deserve their constant attention. Sculpture comes so natural to their fingers.

How Not to do It.

It will probably be long before we will have amidst us those who will build, as our ancestors built, their houses and temples and public buildings as artistic legacies for future generations. But it is not too much to ask for a little precaution in the treatment to the few amenities tha survive here and there in isolated corners of the city. How delightful it would be if the old-fashioned carved house along the tram lines at Thakurdwar for instance were to be rescued from the greyish ravages of the thick indiscriminating oil paint, if the old temple along the same road could be protected from the dust by a green fence with creepers and the space in front converted into a little park and the temple cleaned and utilised for popular purposes, if the pretty water trough near Dhobi Talao could be freed from the same grey coat of oil paint or if the hideous water tap which disfigures the charming relief in marble along the Imperial Bank Buildings off Crawford Market could be replaced by a more suitable water-tap.

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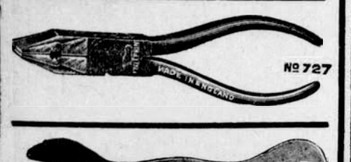

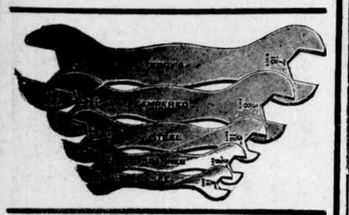

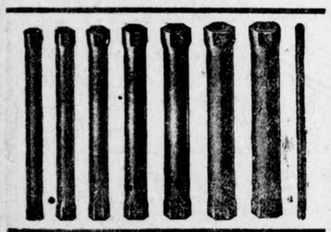

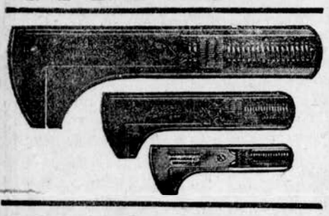

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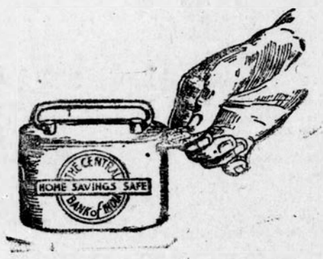

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